Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

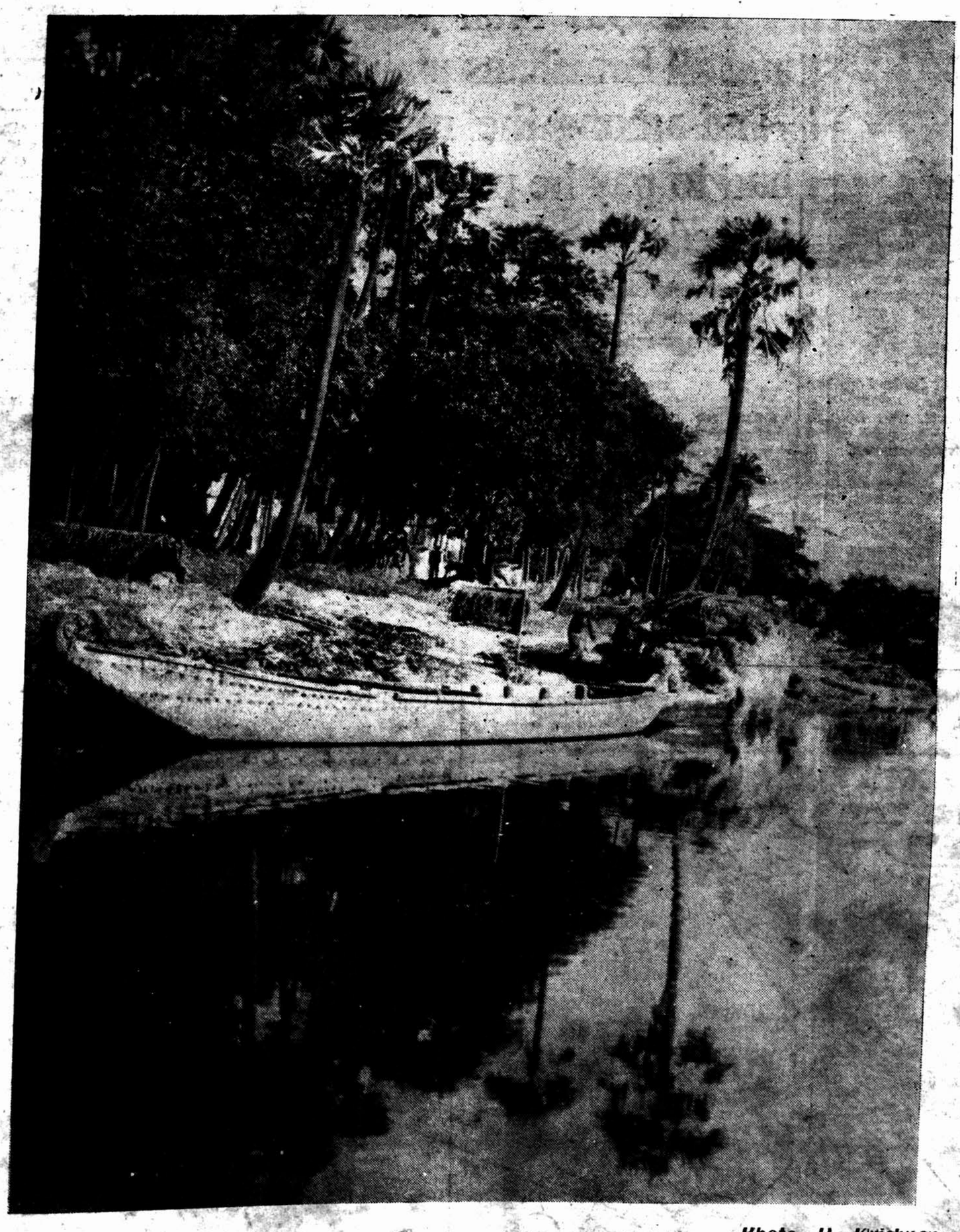
WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. V. No. 16 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1946 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Sleeping Stream



Photo—R. Krishnan.

Pearl Buck's Exclusive Article

Men Who Feed The World

(See page 3)

CORNER OF HOPE

By Paul Frischauer

The Old Man was Brazilian and all Brazilians play the lottery —and among the many debts he had to pay he paid a curious one indeed.

Old Fonsecca stood at this corner. He studiously canned the ticket numbers of the lottery posted in the window of the Corner of Hope, the most popular lottery shop in Rio de Janeiro. Flaming letters announced that the winning number brought its lucky owner the sum of 100,000 cruzeiros and the revolving door was continuously turning people in and out of this house of chance. One hundred thousand cruzeiros! Why, he had never earned that amount of money during his entire life as a book-keeper!

He clutched at the 50 cruzeiros in his pocket. They represented the price of the ticket, but they were also one-third of his monthly pension. A number was written on the slate of his consciousness and no matter how often reason erased it, this number kept returning in bolder and bolder figures.

Fonsecca was an old man. He was sixty years old today. Forty of these years had been spent adding interminable columns of figures in order to provide for his five children and beloved wife. It had been a hard struggle, especially after her death, but hundreds of thousands of rows of digits later he had had the joy of seeing his children peek out from under his wing and fend for themselves. He was proud of this achievement because it had proved that his theory about steadfast work with a regular monthly salary had been correct.

Today was the third of May and he was sixty years old. The number this suggested kept hammering in his head.... 3-5-6-0 .... 3560 .... 3560 .... The sequence repeated itself faster and faster, until his mind excluded all thought except these four figures. He felt that he was weakening to the impulse of gambling and his hand closed convulsively over the bills in his pocket.

During the last week he had spoken to his eldest son, Josue. Josue was in business for himself, and he was in trouble. Old Fonsecca had never approved of such independence. It was so easy to earn a good, steady salary and leave the worries of business to other people. Josue had not listened to his advice and now he had to meet a note for 35,000 cruzeiros or be forced into bankruptcy. Why was it that men never listened to the voice of experience? Prompted by curiosity he had paid a visit to his other children and after tactfully questioning them, had found out that they all needed money desperately. At night, in his shabby room, he had carefully added the sums together and they had amounted to a total of 89,000 cruzeiros. He had been appalled to realize that if he never spent a cent for food and lodgings during the next fifty years, he would just be able to pay these debts. But this was absolutely ridiculous! Who had ever heard of a man living to the age of 110 without eating. It was hard enough to achieve without privations!

Many times during the last week, old Fonsecca had stopped in front of the Corner of Hope to study the winning numbers affixed on a panel behind the plate-glass window. Gradually he had become convinced that here was the solution to his problem. One hundred thousand cruzeiros! Enough to pay his children's debts and leave a little for himself. Altogether they owed 89,000 cruzeiros and after paying this amount, he would have 11,000 left. That last sum was sufficient to bring a little comfort to his old age, a few small luxuries like a package of cigarettes once in a while and perhaps a bottle of red wine on Sundays.

3-5-6-0.. The number would not be stilled. His feet, independent of his will, brought him to the door. He hesitated. Someone was behind him, waiting for him to enter. Feeling the presence and conscious that this person was looking at him curiously, he stepped between the revolving panels.

A clerk with a friendly face looked up at him from behind the counter.

"Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?"

Old Fonsecca faltered while his reason fought with the urge to satisfy his hunch and the clerk looked askance. Then in a firm voice, he said: "I want the winning ticket."

"Of course, sir,"—the young man smiled, "but what number is that?"

"3560", he replied in one breath and suddenly his mind was at peace. There were no more hesitations, no more mental strain. Now that the step was taken and he could not back out, his thoughts were as calm and limpid as the mountain lakes in his native Spain.

The salesman went through the files while he took the five crumpled ten-cruzeiro notes out of his pocket. The magic ticket slid into an envelope, his money was taken from the counter and without feeling old Fonsecca watched it disappear in the silver cash register.

He did not know how he reached home, all he did know was that he would be able to help his children and be rich himself on the next day. He spent his evening figuring the cost of various luxury items he would buy with his share. There was a new suit and a hat, and a cane, and new shoes and a pale-blue shirt for Sundays. He did not sleep well that night.

The sun, rising over the adjoining roofs thrust a long, red, inquisitive finger at his accounts when he awoke. The fateful day was born. His impatience brought him in front of the Corner of Hope long before the appointed time. The sun was beating down relentlessly on his head, but he paid no attention to it. At last the clerk took the previous number out and began inserting the day's winner in the slots. The first digit was a "3". The second was a "5." Old Fonsecca passed his hand over his dripping forehead. The third was a "6." His heart was beating faster and faster. Breathing was difficult, he could not swallow, his throat was parched. And then it was there. "3560"....His number....The winner ....He had done it! With a stroke of luck he had saved his children's happiness!

He crossed the street and entered the shop.

"Congratulations!" shouted the salesman. "How did you know?"

It was true....his number had really won.

"I knew it," was all he said.

They took pictures of him, for the newspapers, holding the big, fat manila envelope. People crowded around him, touched him, talked to him, laughed and shouted, but he was only conscious of the package under his arm. Finally they let him go and he hurried to his sanctuary, holding the envelope tightly against his chest. He climbed the stairs leading to his room faster than he had ever done during the last twenty years and rushed to the table, pausing only to lock the door behind him. His trembling fingers tore at the thick envelope. The yellow and green notes tumbled out, green for hope, yellow for joy and happiness. He began to count: 41, 42 thousand, 43, 44, 45. The stack of bills was rapidly dwindling....81, 82 thousand, 82 thousand five hundred and that was all.

Where was the rest? He looked on the floor and around the room as if the money had miraculously scattered in the corners while he had been busy counting. No, there was nothing. He picked up the torn envelope. A piece of yellow paper fell out of it. It was a statement of account and at first his mind refused to believe the printed word. He re-read it slowly, letting the words fall into a coherent pattern. Finally the meaning was clear. It said, that the Government was taking 17,500 cruzeiros out of the total for taxes. And that the one hundred thousand amounted only to 82,500 cruzeiros.

His body began to shake uncontrollably. "No, no."—he shouted. "No, it cannot be! I need one hundred thousand cruzeiros for happiness. This is not enough. Cheats! Liars! ....Cheating an old man. This rich government is taking my money! MY money...."

His heart was throbbing wildly, pumping an indiscriminate flow of blood into his arteries, a flow of blood he could taste. The room rocked to and fro and his distended eyes were vainly trying to halt it. He gasped for air but there was not enough air in the whole world and he fell forward burying his face in the fateful pile of gaily coloured bills. And in the stillness of the little room, the word "Cheats" rose from his lips, fading into the atmosphere where men's words always end.

In the morning, when his neighbours came to congratulate him he was still sitting there, his head resting on the fortune. Everyone said that the shock of his amazing luck had been too much for him and that he had died on the happiest day of his life. But they were mistaken.... He had died of a broken heart.—("Free World.")

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

Men Who Feed The World

By Pearl Buck

During the war years America with its high-geared industrial capacity was the Arsenal of Democracy. With the coming of peace she has now become the Granary of Democracy —nay of the whole world where the victors and the vanquished alike look to her for succour from the looming famine.

Here the talented author paints a group portrait of the farmers who grow the wheat of this granary. The life of an American farmer is not wholly a fairy tale as we in India are likely to imagine. Like his Indian counterpart he also has to work long hours to make both ends meet. But of course there is a difference—he is a free man in a free country.

This is the season when every new day marks an advance upon the farm.

Spring is rushing upon us, and although this March morning brought us a white hoar frost upon the fields and a thin coat of ice upon the ponds, still before noon the sun will be warm.

Farmers are out spraying their apple trees with the first spray of the year. Not a leaf is on the trees yet, but this spray kills the early dormant eggs of fruit pests. Seven sprays at least are needed to insure a fruit crop free from blights and insects. Those farms which specialize in fruit will use as many as eighteen sprayings at carefully planned intervals, until harvest.

Our region here, however, is one of general farming, specializing more in dairy herds than in anything else. The cows have been in the barns all winter except for occasional hours in the barnyard, but now they will be let out into the meadow for part of the day, at least.

Milk brings a good price at the moment, whether sold wholesale to firms that bottle and retail it, or bottled and sold direct. Of course strict supervision is maintained by the state health authorities to see that cows are free from tuberculosis and barns are clean. Where milk is pasteurized maintenance may be occasionally lax, but a permit to sell raw milk insures a high standard of cleanliness and freedom from disease. Tuberculosis may be spread to human beings through milk from infected cows, and undulent fever may come from Banga disease, or abortion fever, in cows. Our farmers are very conservative, and while they yield to compulsory tuberculosis tests for their cows—there is no choice about this—the abortion fever tests is not yet compulsory, and I am sorry to say not all of the farmers do have this test for their cows. Conservatism and ignorance are to be found in any country.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

It occurs to me this spring morning that you might be interested in knowing something about farms and the life of our farmers. We have, as you know, a total population of about one hundred and thirty million people in the United States. Our farms number 6,812,350 as of the 1945 census. Of these farms only 743,954 receive electricity from a central station electric service. A very few have electric plants of their own. From this you will see that by far most of our farms are still the old-fashioned kind where the labour is done by hand, and without the use of electric milkers and refrigerators and other equipment.

In the same census we find that 3,084,138 farms were operated by owners, 615,039 by part owners, 36,331 by managers for absentee landlords, or landlords who did not farm directly, 2,361,271 by tenants, 541,291 by croppers. You will see that many of the farms here are worked by their owners, but tenants are the next largest class. These tenants rent their land and pay a rent to an owner either in cash or in part of the crops. Taking the total, less than half of our farmers own their own farms however.

MACHINERY PLAYS A PART

The size of our farms varies much with the region In the great cattle raising regions of the west, there may be thousands of acres in one ranch. Here in our own more densely populated state, where the crops are general and diversified, fifty acres is about the average and one man and his family can farm it. He will have half a dozen cows and will grow all the feed for them. He will have fifty chickens or perhaps a hundred, and four or five pigs to make his own meat, and if he has a pond some ducks and a pair of geese. His wife will make butter and they will eat some of it, but both butter and eggs will be sold, for the most part, in order to bring in a little cash. Wheat and hay he will sell above his own needs, and corn he will feed usually to his pigs. He may have a tractor, but if he has no tractor he will have a pair of horses to pull the plow and the wagon. He has a manure spreader probably, which either tractor or horses will pull, and into this he piles the manure from the barn and drives it over his field, and a spreader at the back automatically scatters the manure over the land for fertilizer. Although he will buy some fertilizers during the year, he still considers manure the best, and in addition to it he will put lime on his land about once in four years.

But it is not enough, of course, for our farmer only to fertilize his fields. He knows that he cannot grow the same crop on the same field year after year, because that crop takes too much of the substance out of the soil. Therefore he practises crop rotation, and will plant wheat or barley one year and hay the next and corn the next, oats the next, in a rotation, and the change restores the land. Some of his land can grow nothing in farm crops and if he is a forward looking farmer he will plant this in young seedling trees which he can get from the government for nothing, if he guarantees not to cut them for a certain number of years. Our Government greatly encourages the planting of trees.

CRUEL WASTAGE

For the bitter truth is that we have been very cruel in using our land. We found this country—or took it—in a state of wonderful virgin richness. Our ancestors had to hew fields out of forests, and trees were enemies. They were friends, too, because log cabins were made from them to be our first homes. The soil was so rich in its freshness and the country seemed so vast that when a man found his fields producing less he moved on to new land rather than conserve what he had. In this way almost before any were aware of it in a few generations our land began to show signs of exhaustion.

Added to the general waste, we had the one crop farming of the south where great acreages were put into cotton or tobacco, and farmed with slave labour. The third great waste was the ploughing of the cattle lands in the western plains after the first world war, when the natural buffalo grass, the sod that had been growing deep for unknown ages, was ploughed up to plant wheat. It was not good wheat land, for the climate was too dry and too windy and terrible dust storms followed, driving thousands of farm families from their land and swelling the lists of those on government relief.

LEARNING—THE HARD WAY

Now painfully we are beginning to learn better. We are trying to control soil erosion by taking the abandoned farms again and planning the fields to fit the natural curves of the lands, and so conserve all the possible water, and by planting trees on hill lands. It is not easy to do this, for farmers here as everywhere are slow to change, and they have a natural aversion, it seems, to government advice and control, and they tend rather to follow the ways of their ancestors. Our government does not, as a matter of fact, usually do more than make advice available. Each county has an agricultural adviser, paid by the state, who will help farmers if they want advice.

But I must confess many of my neighbours still feel that anyone who has been to an agricultural college has only theoretical farming knowledge and too often they are unwilling to follow his advice. The one thing which really moves them to change is to see someone getting a better income from his farm, under the country agent's advice. Results are what count. The average farm taken from the whole country income is about 1711dollars. a year, and the average farm has about one hundred and seventy-four acres. If a farmer can improve upon that, he does.

GROUCH—A HABIT

Most of our farmers live simply, but adequately. Yet nearly all of them complain of hard times, as a habit. It is true that some of them, even when they own their farms, have mortgages upon them which they must struggle to pay back, for they feel their homes are not secure when there is a mortgage on the land. These mortgages may be held by banks or by individuals.

We have no landlord problem as it exists in India. Strict laws govern the administration of mortgages, and the interest rates are fixed and low, never above six percent per year.

In spite of this, however, one does hear of mortgages falling due and farmers losing their land, and this is the shadow that hangs over the poorer farmer.

A STORY

Public sympathy is always with the farmer in this case. Here in our village this thing happened a few years ago to one of our citizens. He was himself a farmer, but he had for long wanted a political position in our county. He had worked faithfully and hard with the Republican party, and after long years, it seemed he was to be rewarded with a small political job, that of county clerk. But, alas, when elections and appointments were all made, he found that he did not have the clerkship, but the job of sheriff. This meant that he would have to eject farmers when their mortgages came due. He became very despondent at the prospect, knowing that soon he would be the most hated man in the community. By chance the first mortgage to fall due was upon his neighbour's farm. The neighbour could not meet the debt, and must give up his home and land. It was the sheriff's duty to enforce this. He went over to see his neighbor, and talked with him, and found he could not bring himself to perform his duty. In despair, without saying anything to anyone, he went home and hanged himself in his cellar, unable to live under the hatred of his fellows.

STATE AID OVER SELFHELP

But, on the other side, the government has many aids for farmers, besides that of ample advice of all sorts. Whenever circumstances warrant it, as for example during the war, farmers receive subsidies for their most important crops. Milk has been well subsidized, and still is, and butter fat is subsidized, inducing farmers to produce more milk and milk of a better quality.

All in all, it seems to me that our farmers are very fortunate. They have comfortable homes and have always enough food, even if they are sometimes short in cash. They have independence, and that is the best of all. I should say that only carelessness and laziness keep the American farmer from making an adequate, although seldom a rich living.

His children go to free school, and I see them any morning tramping along our country roads, warmly dressed in winter and rosy cheeked always. They walk to a certain point and school buses pick them up and carry them to the school houses if these are too far away for them to walk all the way. They look cheerful and gay and are noisy and happy, and they carry substantial lunches in their lunch boxes. Many schools furnish a hot lunch either free or very cheaply, and some states furnish school books also, especially in the south, where the average income is lower than in the north because of the large Negro population. School is compulsory for all children up to the age of sixteen, although the age varies in different states and even countries. Here in our own region, if a farmer can prove his child is needed at home, he can leave school as early as fourteen.

ONLY THE LAZY ARE POOR

Of course there are poor families, and one sees as occasional pinched and hungry child in ragged clothing, but his parents are usually lazy or incompetent and he suffers as a consequence. My conclusion is that the average farmer in our country lives well and in extraordinary independence, except in the South, where share croppers and Negro farmers are piteously poor.

Farmers as a whole are of major political importance in our country ranking with industrial workers. The farm lobby in Washington is very important and our Congress takes careful need of the farm vote and farm opinion in all its measures. Our farmer is not at all a downtrodden citizen. He knows that he holds power in his hand because he is the producer of the nation's food. He has been known to burn a crop rather than sell it at too low a price. He is developing cooperative methods of marketing his produce, so as to eliminate more and more the middleman and his profits.

I am deeply interested in farming and in farm life, for it is the very basis of a nation,. When the farmers are poor, the land unproductive and burdened with debt, the very life of the nation is cut off. The test a country is its farmers and their farms. The first reforms must come on the land and for the farmer, for here are the people's roots.

NOT AN ILL WIND

We have been very short of labour on our farm all during the war, and a lot of jobs have piled up, waiting for help again. Old trees have fallen in our woodland, the orchard has needed good pruning, fences are out of repair and buildings have not been painted Our first extra labour was three men from a nearby fabricating industry. They are not strikers themselves, but the legalized rise in wages of automobile workers have forced up their wages also, to such a point that the factory could not continue to operate, since there is still a ceiling on the sale prices of the goods. The owner called his men together and told them sorrowfully that he could not afford to run the factory and pay higher wages until he could sell his goods at higher prices

Meanwhile, however, we are getting our odd jobs done at last. The men are wonderful workers, and they enjoy the outdoor work after the years in the factory. They are intelligent, they read, they know what is going on in the world. I have talked with them at times for the sheer pleasure of discovering what their minds are, and have been impressed with their commonsense. They asked me about the

(Continued on Page 6)

Eleven Years in Soviet Russia

By T. X. Lewis

An Indian Engineer who was employed in the Dynamo Plant in Moscow

I was engaged by the Soviet Government as a foreign specialist to work on designs in their great electric traction factory—the "Dynamo" Plant in Moscow.

Many foreigners were thus invited by the Soviets to help in their great five year plans, and I went with Americans, Germans, Austrians, French, Italians and others in 1931 and stayed there till the German Army was pushed back from Moscow in 1942. Probably I was the only foreigner left in Moscow not on official business of his country during that never to be forgotten Moscow Siege.

In Moscow, in Leningrad, in Kiev, in the playgrounds of the Caucasus—Yalta, Sochi, Sukum—I was treated with great courtesy and friendship. As an Indian I was treated even better than in Germany. I left the British Empire to work in foreign countries because I knew that whatever qualifications a "coloured" man may have, he, as a citizen of an inferior category, would never be given equal status with the white man. The Anglo-Saxon countries (England and America) have divided the world into "white" and "coloured", where White is to be the super-race. The Nazis divided the world more scientifically into Aryans (the Indo-Germanic race) and the Negroid and Semites. In Germany, Indians were treated as a kindred race, but the Jews although of a white colour were persecuted.

UTTERLY STRANGE

In Russia there is an utter absence of colour or race prejudice. The new generation of Soviet children—Russians, Jews, Ukrainians, Tarters, Uzbeks—read of pogroms, religious strifes, communal riots, race riots as existing outside their country and wonder. To them a Caucasian hating an Armenian or a Tartar hating an Uzbek, just because of his racial origin is as strange and barbaric as witch-burning or cannibalism is to an Indian student. In talks with keen and alert young Soviet students, I found it almost impossible to make them understand colour prejudice and race prejudice or to answer the tremendous barrage of probing questions that they directed at me.

In the same way, I found it not easy in my talks to British audiences to convey that fine atmosphere of absolute absence of any race or colour consciousness—that easy brotherhood of a multinational state with a myriad of tongues and races as great as India—united in a common Soviet nationality.

Nearly every year, I was elected by my colleagues and given the privilege for outstanding work to go on a month's vacation to the south—the playgrounds of the former nobility and aristocracy of Imperial Russia. There I saw peasants, workers, engineers and scientists from Leningrad, Kiev, Moscow, Vladivostock, from Siberia, Central Asia, the Caucasus—all races meet as brothers in a spontaneous friendship. Whether it was in those beautiful mansions and castles of the nobility or newly built modern sanatoria they all sported and played together—Uzbeks and Nenets, Tartars and Caucasians—in a harmony all the more striking because under the Czar they were at each others' throats.

MORE CONSIDERATION TO INDIANS

To Indians, Negroes and other "oppressed peoples", who were not free, there was given a little more consideration, greater kindliness to "cure them of an inferiority complex due to foreign domination and to make them feel equal."

I remember an incident during the Moscow Siege when there was a terrible shortage of food. I rushed into one of the remaining restaurants just as the food gave out. The manageress addressed the long queue: "Comrades, here is a hungry comrade who has worked overtime and come late from the factory. He is a foreigner, he is an Indian. If nobody in the queue objects, and if I have your permission, perhaps I can manage to fix something for him to eat." Far from objecting, there was a chorus of approvals and shouts from that long hungry queue. As if in unison they all said "quite right, O.K. Give him everything." Then turning at me, they pulled me and gave me a warm shake of hand and said "sit down, comrade, don't be shy, we will get you something from the next restaurant". I shall never forget those words and the warmth of their feeling. Only I knew and they too knew that the "next restaurant" had closed down long ago. That meal, the last plate in the restaurant, will live in my memory because although famished, I found it hard to swallow it.

YEARS OF AGONY

Soviet Russia has been called an aggressive country. There has been nonsensical talk of a "Red Imperialism". The facts is, and they are accessible to any one sufficiently interested to know them. Russia has been the most aggressed country in the last thirty years ever since the Revolution. The word "intervention" in Russian means much more than it does in English. It has a specific political meaning with all its dread associations—a word of horror and detestation. "Intervention" in Greece or Indonesia recalls at once to the Russian the agony of intervention in Russia when foreign troops swept through her land with fire and sword.

Near the statue of Pushkin not far from the Strastnoi Boulevard in Moscow, there is a small Museum. Here one saw evidence of Soviet Russians first agony when she came to life twenty-eight years ago and pitifully weak, started just drawing her first breath. In that small museum, I saw also the war trophies won by ragged, ill-equipped Soviet guerillas (there was no Red Army then) from the foreign armies that invaded from the East through Siberia the Americans, the Japanese, the Czechoslavaks with Admiral Kolcheck, those who marched North towards Moscow from the Black Sea (the French with Denikin), those that came from the West (the Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians with Yudenich) and those that invaded from the North through Archangel (the British and Indian troops?). I saw photographs of stacked corpses of frozen Siberian peasants killed by foreign troops.

As later in 1941, the foreign armies of 1918 stood at the gates of Petrograd (now Leningrad), Moscow and Tsaritsin (now Stalingrad) and Russia knew that agony, which later Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany and the Continent of Europe generally was to know—the agony which the Anglo-Saxon countries do not know yet. It seemed to me that there was hardly any nation left that had not at some time or other gone to Russia to fight because I even saw captured Chinese flags and field pieces in that Musuem. Why did these foreign armies go to fight in Russia?

I spoke to many of the old Red Guards (they were "extremists, murderers and assassins," according to the "free, democratic" Anglo-American press of that period). Today, some of them are in very high positions and in future when I want to find gentlemen I shall look for them among "extremists, murderers and assassins".)

THE FIRST LAW

My impression is that security to the Soviet people is more than food, drink or clothing and the fear of renewed attack is an ever present obsession. One may say that security is Russia's first law. The renewed attack did come in 1941 from Germany, when they saw the fruit of their intense labour and colossal sacrifices destroyed and millions of their people put to death. So you can understand their state of mind now, especially after Churchills speech and threat of another intervention with atomic weapons.

To-day with Japan and Germany (her prime headaches) liquidated, she fears aggression from another direction via Asia. Here is the only economic system that requires no expansion. But she has reason to think that weak States on her borders are again to be used as bases against her, she will act.

Those few months of war roof-spotting in Moscow probably taught me more about the Russian people than the preceding ten years of peace in their great factory "Dynamo" (nothing to do with their football team).

If every Britisher (including Mr. Churchill, for, he is, I think, in his way, great, honest and sincere when not blinded by class prejudice) saw what I saw and know what I know especially during that grim siege, there would be no talk of war with Russia, but of the closest ties of friendship and co-operation with her in Europe and Asia, so that the two Eurasian colossi—the Soviets and the British Federation hand in hand can guarantee world peace.

NO RED IMPERIALISM

I must say, however, that the Russians are transcendingly suspicious of the Western Powers, especially England for whose "diabolical cleverness" especially in diplomacy, she still has a healthy respect, although the Russia of today is far from the simple, naive Russia of the twenties.

I am an Indian, worked as a Russian, shared their joys, hopes, sorrows and sacrifices and nearly forgot my own language, but my years spent in the Soviet Union gave me perhaps a greater insight to things which superficial observers (honest variety) have missed. I am not a communist, neither am I a politician. I am an engineer and as such one gets used to a more scientific and objective approach to most problems, including politics. Russia is not a paradise—yet. Nor are the Russians angels—thank God! And there is no "riddle of the Russians." As I see it there is the riddle of a British "Socialist" Foreign Secretary being more Tory and imperialistic than Mr. Churchill or the other Tories.

It is nonsense to talk of a Russian Red "Imperialism". Every Russian hates, loathes and detests war intensely and no wonder! His economic system needs no expansion. The full and true story of her terribly bitter fight and sacrifices against a hostile world has yet to be written. Let the world hold out its hand to her in real friendship and if Soviet Russia, the friendless, is assured that this is not another trap but that she has at last real friends, the world will behold that transformation internally and externally, which will show Soviet Russia as she really is. Everything depends on the attitude of the world.

A SINGLE SYNTHESIS

The freedom of India will bring rejoicing to every Russian heart, not only because a fifth of the human race will join the free peoples of the world but because their suspicions of an Imperialistic Britain will be allayed. Their friendly feelings will extend not only to the Indian people but also to the British, the paradox of the situation being that Britain has not been really free, while she kept others in bondage.

But if, Indian Independence means (and Soviet Russia will watch this process very closely) that it is not fact a clever move for the purpose of using the vast potentialities of the Indian continent in men and material in a more efficient manner against the Union, then she will make corresponding preparations to meet what to her will seem a new and formidable menace. No one will blame her for that.

Russia has achieved what an English Poet—one can call him the Bard of British Imperialism—deemed impossible. Soviet Russia has proved that East and West can meet on equal terms. In the Soviet system, we see Europe and Asia in a single synthesis and it is one of the secrets of her amazing strength. In the British Empire with a population of 480 millions—400 million of which are Indians and in Asia—instead of any such synthesis taking place there have been artificially created divisions based on colour, race and religion and in this Britain has been unable to carry on her historical role. Before the Russian Revolution, there was also much communal strife in Russia with more bloodshed than in India. To-day a Georgian—Stalin—is the most powerful figure in Russia and Georgia was once a Russian colony.

This in the British Empire would be equivalent to making Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the head of the British Empire.

FRIEND OR FOE?

But a free India with her essentially spiritual civilization can instead of becoming a pawn in any imperial game contribute much to the peace of the world, by bringing the Soviet and the British people together and thus leading to the final and complete fusion of East and West and the submerging of rivalries, hatreds and misunderstandings.

There is the danger in India—that irresponsible elements, panicked by the bogey of possible Russian aggression, may start an anti-Soviet campaign, which will have the effect of rousing Russia's suspicion of the New India.

India and Russia are neighbours and a cordial friendship between the two countries is vital and essential. If India develops under a system of bourgeois democratic capitalism, Russia's friendship and goodwill will not be affected especially if she sees the Indian workers and peasants advancing economically, socially and educationally as never before.

But if an Independent India means freedom only for the upper class minority leaving the masses with very little amelioration of their conditions, then the inevitably sharpening class conflict and clevage may become acute and there will be two Indias—one looking towards Russia and the other towards the West—so that an Independent India, instead of consolidating peace will instead precipitate the Third World war.

The mouth organ was claimed by three soldiers, and the sergeant decided to arbitrate.

"I'll play a tune on it," he said. "You tell me what the tune is, and the one who's right gets the mouth organ."

A weird medley of sounds followed, and guesses were made.

"I think Alf's won," said the sergeant. 'He was nearest with 'Roll Out the Barrel.' What I was playin' was 'As Pants the Hart for Coolin Stream'!"

India and Russia are neighbours and a cordial friendship between the two countries is vital and essential. Russia will naturally welcome the freedom of India. There is the danger, however, that irresponsible elements in India panicked by the bogey of possible Russian aggression may start an anti-Soviet campaign, which will have the effect of rousing Russia's suspicion of the new India.

America's New Strategy For Peace

By Louis Fischer

Promises, Pledges, Treaties, Charters and Conferences are inadequate to solve the world's problems. Truman is now getting down to business. He has indicated that America will henceforth attack the real causes of war, which are poverty, oppression, dependence and discrimination.

NEW YORK, (By Cable)

President Harry Truman's Army Day speech laid down the broad lines of modern American foreign policy, based on power and politics.

The Chief Executive proclaimed: "We are determind to remain strong." But, Truman and a growing number of persons throughout the world realize that power alone does not suffice to meet the great challenge of atom in a changing social and economic world. In addition to power, politics are needed.

Truman said: "Our foreign policy must be universal." That is not new. What is new is his dotting of the i's and crossing of the t's. He asserted:

"In the Far East, as elsewhere, we shall encourage the growth of democracy and civil liberties." This will be read with special interest by statesmen who deny civil liberties to their own and their satellite countries. Generalissimo Stalin will make a note of it.

'We hope for a peaceful settlement of the differences which have arisen between the colonial peoples and their colonial sovereigns in all areas", Truman said. That was intended to give an encouragement to the Indians, the Burmese, the Indonesians, the Egyptians and others. The British and the Dutch governments will make note of it.

PAY FOR PEACE.

Truman stated that the U.S. wants independence for Korea and the Philippines, and democracy for them and China. But many people talk about democracy, for words are cheap. Truman showed that the U.S. is ready to pay for democracy. He explained that the "roots of democracy will not draw much nourishment for any nation from the soil of poverty and economic distress. It is part of our strategy for peace therefore, to assist in the rehabilitation and development of Far Eastern countries."

American's strategy of peace, according to Truman, likewise embraces the Near East and the Middle East. He said that that vast area is rich in natural resources, it is the key to essential land, air and water communications, and its nations are not strong enough individually or collectively to withstand powerful aggression. He emphasized that this region might suddenly be the scene of an eruption of conflict.

What to do? With Iran in his mind, and probably Turkey and Greece, Truman affirmed: "The sovereignty and integrity of countries in the Near and Middle East must not be threatened by coercion or penetration."

But, here again the new American foreign policy will not rest content with maintaining the territorial and political status quo. "The people of the Near and Middle East want to develop their resources, widen their educational opportunities and raise their standards of living. The U.S. will do its part in helping to bring this about." he said.

SCRAP—MERE SCRAPS OF PAPER

Promises, pledges, treaties, charters and conferences are inadequate to solve the world's problems. Truman is getting down to business. He has indicated that America will henceforth attack the real causes of war, which are poverty, oppression, dependence and discrimination.

In Europe, too, the solution is to banish misery. The President said: "The U.S. is in a position to help. We are helping now and shall continue to help."

Can America afford this? The answer is it cannot afford anything else. Truman said: "We cannot ourselves enjoy prosperity in a world of economic stagnation, etc."

It is important to enunciate a creative, long range foreign policy. Truman has now done that. It is much more important and much more difficult to carry out that policy. If Truman and if Secretary of State James Byrnes, if the American Military and the American people are firm in the translation of Truman's doctrine into practice, the world will have peace, liberty and prosperity.

DECISIVE STRATEGY

Truman's strategy for peace will also be decisive in shaping America's and the world's relation with Russia. The Soviet Union has been an expanding nation since 1939. Stalin has annexed an empire. He used force to expand. But not only force, he also employs political weapons and they are extremely potent weapons.

I believe that the best way to end Russian imperialism and all imperialisms, including American imperialism, is to establish a healthy and free world. The wind in the sails of aggressors, dictators and conquerors is discontent born of widespread human suffering, indignities to subject peoples and hopelessness in many continents. The world went to war in 1939 because it was sick. To have peace, we must cure that disease. In 1942, Sumner Welles said: "We have lived and are living in a rotten world." That rottenness made a war. Unless it is burned out, it will make another war—the first atomic war.

CHANGE FROM THE ROT

The key to peace is a change away from the old, rotten world. We will either get a new world or a new world war. It seems that America is beginning to recognize this profound truth. Truman's speech is evidence that America intends to do something about it, something concrete.

Truman's strategy for peace will enhance American influence, power and wealth. If successful, it will enhance world happiness. It will build for peace.

Inevitably, Truman's doctrine will be branded by critics and cynics as imperialism or as "twentieth century political and economic imperialism." But, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. I believe that the intention is good. In any case, Truman has at least manifested an understanding of the true nature of the problem of peace.

Truman's address is by no means pure idealism. There is much hard boiled, materialistic realism in it, but it contains just enough idealism and intelligence to raise a hope in the gradual improvement of the world situation.

NO JOB FOR PINK TEA DIPLOMAT

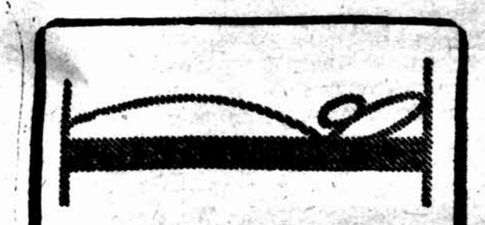
One thing more: no pink tea diplomat in his spats is temperamentally equipped to carry out the new strategy for peace. If Truman seriously proposes to launch a new diplomacy which will include land reform in China, social democracy in Europe and anti-imperialism in Asia, he needs a new type of diploma—one who knows foreign affairs intimately and not one whose chief qualification is a fat contribution to the majority party's election campaign fund.

(Copyright)

A Scottish farmer's son had the misfortune to fall in love with two girls at once. One was tall and strapping, the other small and slim.

The puzzled lover at last asked his father's advice.

"Well," said his father, "there's sae muckle machinery used in farmin' nooadays that a big, active wife is no' o' muckle use; so I advise ye to tak the little ane—she'll eat less, onyway!"



VINKOLA

is an ideal tonic for rapid recovery after severe illness. It restores the lost health.

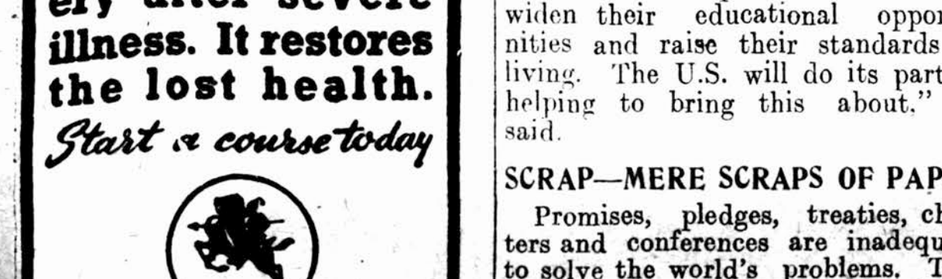
Start a course today

STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA

Agents: Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co., Princes Stret, Bombaey 2.

Erase off all errors!

By ERASER



TAJMAHAL *for students*
SIZES 24, 36, 48, 60, 80, 120 PIECE A lb
ZENITH *for office purposes*
TYPE-WRITER, INK, PENCIL AND INK-PENCIL
R & R BROTHERS
7, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA.

SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGER

Recipient of Rewards for Accuracy 3 questions Re. Future Re. 1 Extra Question As. 8. Annual Reading monthly Rs. 5. State birth details of writing time Prof. KALIYUR GOVINDACHARI, 165 High Road, Chingleput

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST

formerly of Wadifalia Surat.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Who Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel. Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

JUST PUBLISHED

BOOKS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
By A. B. SAQUI
Ex-Member All India Congress Committee:—
Highly spoken by Prominent Congress Leaders

"SAYINGS OF THE MISSING MAN"

(English edition—illustrated Rs. 3/8/-)

Contains the sensational escape of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose—His Speeches and talks in Berlin, Tokyo, Singapore and Burma, including what he spoke to Gandhiji on radio from Rangoon. A full view of his activities.

UNKNOWN

"FACTS ABOUT I. N. A."

(English Edition illustrated Rs. 3/8/-)

You have read many books about I.N.A. but the facts presented here are definitely more interesting and authentic. A book of historical value.

Available everywhere at leading Booksellers. or

POST FREE FROM:—
NATIONAL BOOK SOCIETY OF INDIA LTD.,
53, Railway Road, P. O. Box No. 298, Lahore.
STOCKISTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

ONE INDIA—OR TWO?

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

"We have first to make it clear to the Muslim League that power will be handed over to the most widely representative Government that can be formed. Even if it stands aloof this Government will take office - - - - -

"It is indispensable that the fears of the Muslims should be dissipated and their reasonable ambitions satisfied. This can be done by providing for the creation of an autonomous Islamic State within the frame work of an Indian Union".

NEW DELHI.

The atmosphere of Delhi is tense, while the Cabinet Mission fulfils its long programme of interviews. There are no festivities. Daily in the open air Gandhi leads a hushed crowd in prayer.

On two successive Sundays, some of the British Ministers with Gandhi and other leading Hindus attended the Quaker meeting for a silent prayer. The fate of 400,000,000 human souls is at stake.

The mood of India has changed since I landed in mid-January. Then, it was a universal distrust that overwhelmed me. This scepticism began to yield when the coming of the three Ministers was announced. The decisive event was Mr. Attlee's speech with its explicit promise of independence. At last, Indians believe in the sincerity of the British Government. They realise that on an agreed date which cannot be far distant, the British army will be withdrawn from the Peninsula. That prospect has had its salutary effect on the Princes who are obviously adjusting themselves to the new era.

Chief Hurdle

Much, then, has been gained. But there is one hurdle still to cross. The problem of Pakistan has to be solved. Inevitably and, at this stage, rightly the Mission is silent and no one can guess how it will deal with this problem. Britain has promised to hand over power, but, to whom? Are there to be two separate Indias, with a cactus hedge of enmity between them, two armies, two rival economic systems, two peoples cherishing bitter memories? Or will the Mission evolve a compromise that satisfied the reasonable ambitions of Muslims, while it preserves the essentials of Indian unity?

From both sides come militant speeches, but there are more hopeful, signs and some of them deserve more attention than they have received. A study of the programme of the Congress shows that it has gone a long way towards meeting the claims of the Muslims. To begin with, it has tried to dissipate their fear that they will be subjected to the rule of a Hindu majority. This it did first of all at Simla, when it agreed to the principle of parity in the composition of an interim Government. That was a generous concession which should have removed the fear that Congress is aiming at a Hindu Raj Secondly, it has promised to the provinces the widest autonomy.

A Confederacy

Its conception of Indian union is limited to the barest essentials. It will be rather a confederacy than a federation. It will deal only with external matters—foreign policy, defence, customs, communications and currency. Everything else is left to the provinces—everything from law and order to education and economic planning. It is provided that the provinces shall have the right to secede from the union. This means that they will possess all the rights of sovereignty, save in so far as they consent to confer certain powers upon the union. Finally, the Congress has suggested that within the framework of the union, provinces may voluntarily agree to deal with other optional subjects.

Might we go one step further? Suppose that provinces were permitted to form groups within the union. In this way, both Pakistan and Hindustan would come into being within it. From this solution, all that can be said is that it is a lesser evil than separation. In that sense, I believe that the Congress might accept it, if the League were prepared to negotiate at all. Once their boundaries were fairly drawn, the Muslim provinces could, under the provision, combine to form their Pakistan within the union. It could have its own name and its own flag, and within this Islamic State the distinctive ideals of Muslim culture could be realised without interference. All that is asked of Muslims in return is that they agree to join their Hindu neighbours in a union for certain limited purposes, of which defence and foreign policy are the most important.

Question Of Defence

I wish I could give an equally hopeful review of the proposals of the Muslim League. It has just reaffirmed its demand for the division of India into two separate states. Mr. Jinnah has recognised that the two Indias would have to be linked together by treaties dealing with trade and communications. He is even ready for a treaty of mutual friendship and defence. But he will not agree to the creation of any common institutions—neither a common army nor a council which might lay down the lines of a common foreign policy. The utmost concession he has made is that the staff of the two armies might meet periodically for military conversations. There is no guarantee in this programme against two ugly possibilities, a race of armaments and a tariff war.

If it is to succeed in bringing the Congress and the League together the Cabinet Mission faces a task of incredible difficulty. The violent and abusive speeches at the League's convention in Delhi have made a reconciliation barely thinkable. There is, however, one ground of plain common sense on which it is easy to base the case for unity. In handing over power a British Government has the duty to think first of all of India's safety.

No responsible British soldier would guarantee it if Pakistan came into being as Mr. Jinnah defines it. Strategically it is an impossible conception. Broken into two zones, with the whole width of Hindustan between them it defies every maxim of military science.

The cost, moreover, of Indian defence would be swollen immensely, if the Indian army were broken into two and divided between the two States. The British soldiers are unanimous in holding the opinion that the safety of India can be assured only if it is defended by one army under a single command.

The Central Issue

How far this argument will modify the views of the Muslim leaders, I cannot predict. To me it looks like the central issue. The army may turn out to be the greatest asset for unity. To break it into wo would be an act of folly which no British Government will lightly commit.

Speaking only for myself, I should argue for a bold use of his asset. The army, with its organisation and equipment, morally belongs to the whole of India. It should be handed over only to a Government that will preserve it intact and use it for the safety of the whole peninsula. If that were made clear, we should be nearer to the creation of an Indian union.

Th next preliminary to an agreement is to devise a procedure by which the territorial limits of Pakistan can be drawn. To me it seems unnecessary to hold a plebiscite. A mixed commission, under a neutral chairman, with the results of the provincial elections before it, should draw frontiers that would give effect to the wish of the populations concerned.

The Possible Solution

One other point should be cleared up in advance. Mr. Jinnah must be aware of the strategical weakness of Pakistan. On what, then, does he rely?

My guess is that he may be thinking of claiming dominion Status for it, while the rest of India chooses independence that would be, from the British standpoint, a fatal solution. It would add to our military burdens.

It would involve us in all the disputes of the peninsula and ruin the hopes of friendly relationships between the United Kingdom and an independent India. This idea dates from the dead past. The tactic of trading on Hindu-Muslim divisions was abandoned when Labour came to power.

To sum up, I believe that a solution can be found. We have first to make it clear to the Muslim League that power will be handed over to the most widely representative Government that can be formed. Even if it stands aloof, this Government will take office, presumably on the basis of a compromise approved by the Cabinet mission.

It is indispensable that the fears of the Muslims should be dissipated and their reasonable ambitions satisfied. This can be done by providing for the creation of an autonomous Islamic State within the framework of an In- Indian Union.

LUX
LUX
TOILET SOAP
"LUX TOILET SOAP keeps your skin fresh and lovely" says Hema Bano
★ The Beauty Soap of the Film-stars! ★
LTS. 141-111-40
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Reliable REMEDY
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
Royapilla (REGD)
(Famous Since 1869)
for
INSANITY
EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA,
NEURASTHENIA, INSOMNIA, ETC.
S.C.ROY & CO.
167/3, CORNWALLIS STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kallyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P O. Madras

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, 1.
VITALITY SUPREME

Sandu
HEARTINA
BEST HEART TONIC.
Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart
Manufacturers of:-
ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL
D.K. SANDU BROS. CHEMBUR Ltd.
Mfg. Chemists & Druggists,
CHEMBUR, BOMBAY.
Bombay Branches: Thakurdwar, Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar

OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
We deal in all kinds of stocks & shares of all markets. Read our "Monthly Share Market Report" which will tell the details. Copy sent free on request. Apply sharp to Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., "Share Dealers' House", Calcutta

Bengal Coalition Talks Fail

LEAGUE LEADER'S REPLY "NOT SATISFACTORY"

Disagreement On Communal Legislation, Cabinet Parity And Portfolios And Release Of All Political

CALCUTTA, April 20. (A.P.I.): The League-Congress talks for a Coalition Ministry in Bengal have failed.

THE BENGAL CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY PARTY, AT A MEETING TODAY, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DECIDED NOT TO FORM ANY COALITION GOVERNMENT WITH THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY IN VIEW OF THE "UNSATISFACTORY NATURE OF THE REPLY" RECEIVED FROM MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY, LEADER OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY, TO A LETTER WRITTEN BY MR. KIRAN SANKAR ROY, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, INCORPORATING THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH HIS PARTY WAS PREPARED TO ENTER INTO A COALITION.

Mr. Roy was authorised to communicate the decision of the Party to Mr. Suhrawardy.

The decision of the Congress Party was unanimous and 75 out of 95 Congress members of both houses of the Bengal Legislature were present. Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Leader of the Party, was in the chair.

Mr. Roy, it is learnt, informed the party meeting today that the talks between him and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Leader of the Muslim League Party, were carried on on the basis of two parties in the Bengal Legislature, namely, the League and the Congress. The question of Nationalist Muslims or of the Congress representing Hindus was not raised by any of them.

FOUR CONDITIONS

In his letter to Mr. Suhrawardy written yesterday, Mr. Roy stressed, among others, four conditions precedent to the formation of a League-Congress coalition Government in the province. Firstly, Mr. Roy wanted Mr. Suhrawardy to issue a statement allaying the misapprehension that had been created by his recent Press statements and his speeches at the Muslim League Parliamentary Convention at New Delhi.

Mr. Suhrawardy's reply to this point, according to Congress circles, was that he could make a general statements stating the Muslim League policy with regard to the minorities, which he added, stood for justice to all minority communities including Hindus, Christians, and Buddhists. He would also take into consideration the treatment meted out by the Congress to the minority communities in other provinces.

COMMUNAL LEGISLATION

The second point of Mr. Roy was that legislation of a controversal communal nature should not be introduced and that whether a legislation was communal or controversial should be decided by two-third votes of the Coalition Party.

Disagreeing with Mr. Roy on this point, Mr. Suhrawardy stated that the League Party was committed to bring in certain legislation including the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, and that they should face their problems squarely.

Thirdly, Mr. Roy emphasised that there should be parity between Congress and League members in the Cabinet, excepting the Chief Minister, who would be from the League, or in the alternative, at least the Home and Civil Supplies portfolios should be given to the Congress.

Congress sources stated that Mr. Suhrawardy could not agree also this point and held the view that the Chief Minister should have the Home Portfolio.

Mr. Roy's fourth point related to the release of political prisoners. "You have agreed", he stated, "that prisoners detained without trial should be released immediately but you could not give us the assurance with regard to those convicted for political offences. We also consider this to be equally important."

Replying to this point, Mr. Suhrawardy in his letter stated that persons detained without trial in connection with the 1942 movement would be released immediately. As regards those who had been convicted for political offences, he said, he could only give his best consideration.

JERUSALEM, Reuter: (By Mail) Five thousand Jewish residents in Palestine who formerly lived in Germany have submitted claims to the Custodian of Enemy Debts in Palestine for the return of property amounting to £28,495,000.

Cabinet Mission Goes Trout Fishing

(From Our Correspondent)

SRIRANBIRGANJ, (Kashmir) April 20. The Cabinet Delegation members went this morning to Achhabal for fishing. Achhabal is well-known for trout and for a garden built by Shah Jehan.

They will proceed to Kokarnag, Munimarg a nd Devisoo for hunting wild duck. They are expected to return to Srinagar to-morrow. Later they will go to Gulmarg.

The Kashmir Premier, R. B. Ramchandra Kak and Inspector-General of Police Powell, together with a police party accompany the Cabinet Mission.

League Executive To Meet Mission On April 27

NEW DELHI, April 20 (A. P. I.): The Muslim Deague Working Committee has accepted an invitation to meet the Cabinet Mission at an evening party on April 27. A meeting of the Working Committee, as already announced, has been called for April 25

Mahatma Gandhi met Lord Pethick-Lawrence at the India Secretary's residence on Thursday.

ANOTHER AZERBAIJAN IN KOREA?

Russia Manoeuvring For Govt. That Would Be Cat's-paw For Herself

LONDON, April 20 (Reuter): O. M. Green, Far Eastern Commentator, writing in to-day's London Sunday newspaper "Observer" states: "Increasing anxiety is felt in London that Korea—or at least half of it north of the thirty-eighth parallel which divides the Russian and American spheres of control—is degenerating into another Azerbaijan with Russia manoeuvring for a sort of Government in Korea that would be a catspaw for herself.

Existence certainly does not suggest much hopefulness regarding the conference with the Russians.

"The outlook for the United Government is not improved by the state of Korean politics which broadly are divided between the peoples republic extremely Left-Wing and largely dominated by the Communists and Right-Wing Provisional Government set up in Shanghai as far back as 1919 composed of lawyers, doctors, teachers and the like. It is easily imagined which side Russia would favour.

FALSE STEP

"The Americans made a false step when they first landed in Southern Korea last September by retaining the hated Japanese administration temporarily in power.

There was sharp criticism in America that Lieut.-Gen. Hodges was sent without any political advisers or instructions. This mistake was put right in a week. But although the Americans have done a great deal to benefit Southern Korea by help for agriculture, sericulture and education, their apparent sympathy with the Provisional Government is not popular.

"The coming loan discussions between America and the Soviet may enable the former to clear up thoroughly the unsatisfactory position."

Azad Calls For Panel Of Names From Madras Congress Party

Leadership Question Still Undecided: Divergent Views On High Command's Action

MADRAS, April 20. (A.P.I.): The Madras Congress Legislature Party adjourned till 4 p. m. tomorrow without coming to any decision today.

The Chairman Mr. V. V. Giri placed before the House a telegram received this morning from the Congress President to say that a panel of names should be submitted to him.

In the discussion that followed, opinion appeared to be divided over the issue whether the Congress President's move was "constitutional" in asking for a panel of two or more names when the House had "definitely" met to choose a leader.

STRICTURES ON PARTY DECISION

Mr. N. S. Varadachari M.L.A. was heard to say that he took exception to "strictures" being placed on the party's meeting and asked whether it was not incongruous that the Congress President should have asked for two or more names when the House was meeting to choose the leader.

Mr. K. R. Karant (Karnatak) and Mr. A. Vydhinatha Aiyer took part in the discussions that centred round the question of whether or not the Congress President was right under the constitution to ask for two or more names for leadership of the Party.

Mr. Karant is understood to have pointed out that under Section v(A) of the Legislative Assembly Act the Congress President's instructions to submit a panel of two or more names was Ultra Vires.

Mr. Vydhinatha Aiyer answering Mr. Karant said that the Congress pledge and the appendices thereto would by themselves entitle the Congress High Command or the Congress President to issue instructions binding on the party. He said that there was nothing "unconstitutional or Ultra Vires" in submitting a panel as asked for by the Congress High Command.

After 2 hours and 20 minutes, discussion still centred round whether or not a panel of two or more names should be submitted to the Congress High Command.

Mr. Madhava Menon President, Kerala Congress Committee, raising a point of order said that as long as there was Section v(A) of the Legislative Assembly Act, submission of two or more names to the Congress President should be viewed as Ultra Vires. He said that either the House should proceed with the election of a leader or as some members pointed out the instructions of the High Command ought to be taken and carried out.

(Continued on page 16)

STOP PRESS

NO SECURITY PRISONER IN PUNJAB NOW

LAHORE, April 20 (A.P.I.): The last three security prisoners in the Punjab were released today. They are: Nirmal Singh, Bhola Singh and Ramsingh Saiungra. They were released from the Multan Central Jail. With their release there remains no security prisoner in the Punjab.

WALLACE'S FOOD GIFTS DRIVE

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuter): A drive for the establishment of collecting centres in every community in the United States to accept gifts of tinned food or cash for purchase and shipment of relief supplies overseas, is being launched by Mr. Henry Wallace, the United States Secretary of Commerce. The drive is to open on May 12.

FOOD DEPT.'S WARNING

No Reduction In Allotment To India

NEW DELHI, April 20 (API): A Food Department spokesman stated that the figure of 1,400,000 tons as India's allocation for the first half of the year 1946 was given by Sir Ben Smith, British Food Minister, and that the Food Department, Government of India, would resist all attempts to whittle this down.

Mudaliar Contradicts J.J. Singh's Statement

NEW DELHI, April 20 (A. P. I.): The Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, has issued the following statement:—

"I have seen a statement by Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, regarding food allocations and the work of the Indian Food Delegation. I have not seen the statement of Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai and, therefore, I do not know where the contradiction lies between the statement that I made and that of the Agent-General.

"I should, however, emphatically contradict the statement of Mr. Singh that 'though in public statements Members of the Indian Food Delegation kept asking for two million tons of wheat for the first half of the year, in private conversation they left the impression that the delegation had asked for more than was actually required'.

"Both as Leader of the Delegation and on behalf of every individual Member of the Delegation, I emphatically repudiate the suggestion. Mr. Singh does not disclose the source of his information but, whatever the source may be, the information is a wicked lie. Mr. Singh may consider the desirability of placing more credence on the statements of his own countrymen"

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:— A Manager having knowledge of administration and best accountancy for Calcutta. Apply Box No. 1424, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Mechanical Engineer, experienced in workshop and foundry work prefer, having experience in Textile Machines. Apply stating age, qualification, experience and salary wanted to the Agents, The Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Aurangabad, (Dn.), Hyderabad, (Dn.). 7654

A graduate in laws and experienced Secretary of a limited company in service seeks position of a Secretary or Office Manager in a large business house from 15-4-1946. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1524, "Bombay Chronicle".

PERSONAL

Drinking water may be sterilised quickly and effectively by dissolving one tablet of Halazone-Boots in each quart. Obtainable from your chemist at fourteen annas per bottle of 100 tablets. (7670)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 691

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering. Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg., Delhi. (9425)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for our products in Bombay, Central Provinces and Rajputana States apply S. K. Kiran (India) Amritsar. (1536)

Wanted capable share selling agents on monthly salary of Rs. 600/- plus commission. Apply Box No. 1393. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stockist Agents in every city to sell our Famous Globe brand Eastern Syrup, Sarsapirella, etc. Apply to S. H. Dhanwani & Sons, Lawrence Road, Karachi. 1250

Wanted capable share selling agents on monthly salary of Rs. 600/- plus commission. Apply Box No. 1393, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS & MORTGAGES

A splendid Opportunity for Profitably Investing your money by keeping with us 25% initial deposit in Stock Exchange Operations under our Margin Deposit Scheme. Ask for our Weekly Share Market Review. For full particulars please write to:—Commercial Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., 30/1, Clive Street, Calcutta. Telegram: Commersynd. Telephone: B. B. 4857. 7478B

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Two Oil Mills—One the Kishan Lal Matrumal Oil Mills at Hathras comprising 8 Expellers and 244 Kolhus, 2 Engines and 4 Boilers, a big Mechanic Shop and Foundry and other Accessories in good order and the other the Kishan Lal Matrumal Oil Mills at Railway Road, Aligarh, comprising 6 Expellers and 150 Kolhus, one Engine and one Boiler, 4 A.C. Motors one of 100 H. P. and 3 of 75 B.H.P. each, Workshop and other accessories in good order, with extensive lands and buildings. The former Mills will be sold on 19-5-46 in the Mill premises at Hathras and the latter on 24-5-46 in the Mill premises at Aligarh. Intending purchasers should inspect the lands, buildings, machinery etc., and satisfy themselves about their condition etc. Offers will be received on the dates aforesaid and the party whose offer is accepted will be required to pay one-fourth of the purchase-money immediately. In case the purchaser fails to pay the one-fourth of the purchase-price forthwith or fails thereafter to obtain the conveyance, the property will be re-sold and the deficiency, if any, will be recovered from him. Intending purchasers may institute enquiries and obtain information from any of us. Janki Prasad Singhal, Advocate, Bhajan Lal, Pleader, Aligarh. (7631)

For all Kashmir Products viz. Tweeds, Honey, Dried Fishes and **Fruits,** Medicinal Herbs, Meat and **Fruit Pickles write to:** Oberai & Co., Manufacturers, Srinagar, **Kashmir.** (1509A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
Kolhapur, 2nd April 1946.

APPLICATIONS from persons possessing an honours degree in Arts or Science or a degree in Commerce or any higher academical qualifications of a recognised university are invited for a few training posts in the Finance Department in the scale of

(1) Rs. 105-5-140.
(2) Rs. 65-5/2-85.

2. Candidates selected for Class (1) will be given a fixed salary of Rs. 75/- p.m. and those in (2) will be given a fixed salary of Rs. 50/- p.m. with war allowance at State rates and will be on probation for two years. They will be confirmed in the respective posts on the minimum pay of the respective scales of pay on their passing the prescribed departmental examinations.

3. Applications stating full name, age, caste, qualifications and details of experience together with testimonials, if any, should be submitted to the Financial Secretary to the Kolhapur Government, so as to reach him not later than 30th April 1946.

(Sd.) B. V. JADHAV,
Revenue Minister, Kolhapur.
7562

"WINSO" Brand (GEIGY)

D. D. T.

INSECTICIDE DUSTING POWDER

Kills—Bugs, Moths, Lies, Ants, Flies, Mosquitoes, Cockroaches and all other insects.

HARMLESS for HUMAN LIFE

Manufactured by W. C. P. London
Can be obtained in Wholesale and Retail from Agents and

Stockist
M. NAZAROFF & CO.
The Retreat, Bellasis Road,
Byculla, Bombay—8.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 20.

Being impressed by a rise of about 2 1/2 dollars per bale in New York cotton prices and reported move to take up May tenders the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 463/8 for May delivery and improved at Rs. 464/8 under moderate buying but later steadied at Rs. 463/12 awaiting settlement of the monthly teji mandi.

This option business, although prohibited, continues on a large scale and the general trend of prices is often obstructed. It is the common experience of dealers that after the settlement teji mandi contracts the market becomes free to some extent from the operations of professional operators and prices record bigger movement. With a view to take advantage of such a possibility the attendance was fairly large.

All outstanding options contracts were declared at Rs. 463/12 thereafter there was moderate buying and May contract improved at Rs. 464/12 and steadied at Rs. 464. Professional operators are inclined to push up prices while ready cotton merchants believe that the position of May contract is heavy. Thus the market opinion is sharply divided and it remains to be seen how the May contract position gets liquidated in which there exists extensive speculative interest. There was scattered selling and May was quoted at Rs. 463/4. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.C.C. May	463	0	0
I.C.C. July	469	4	0
I.C.C. September	476	4	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY April 18.

	High	Low	Close
I C C May	463/12	460/8	462/4
I C C July	470/4	467/12	468/8
I C C Sept.	477/4	475	475/1
Karachi May	48/0	48/1/6	48/5

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1007 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 20.

The local bullion market remains highly manipulated with active bull manipulation in silver and heavy selling in forward gold on fears of renewed sales of gold by the Bank.

The Bullion Exchange Board has fixed the carryover difference for silver at Rs. 3/8 and the difference between ready and next settlement is about Rs. 3/12, similarly ready gold and Vaishakh settlement shows a difference of about Rs. 4.

These unusual carry-over charges indicate unprotected sales and it remains to be seen how dealers fare over the settlement and it appears that bears will have to suffer heavy losses as long as supplies remain limited and stocks remain controlled by financially strong operators.

Forward silver opened to day at Rs. 161/4 and improved at Rs. 162 under scattered covering for Chaitra delivery while Vaishakh was quoted at Rs. 159. Ready silver was placed at Rs. 162/12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 91/12 and improved at Rs. 92/8 on moderate buying while spot gold was quoted at Rs. 96/8.

The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	97	8	0
Vaishak Delivery	92	2	0
Sovereigns	66	0	0
Ready Silver	163	8	0
Chaitra Delivery	162	8	0
Vaishakh Delivery	159	0	0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, April 20.

The local produce market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate business. Groundnuts G.I.P. stations Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 22. Later bold Rs. 21/8, N. S. quality Rs. 21/4 and N. S. bold Rs. 20/12, groundnut oil mill delivery Rs 13/6 and Tank Wagon condition Rs. 12/14, castorseeds Bombay Nawakhi and Goa were quoted at Rs. 21/12, linseed ready Rs. 24/12, Bombay April-June Rs. 24/9, Navlakhi Rs. 25, Satna Rs. 24/7 and Vizagapatam Rs. 24.

At a meeting held by oil merchants it was decided to start "Bombay Oil Merchants' Chamber to regulate oil trade and establish uniform contracts to safeguard the interest of the trade. Oil industry had made rapid progress in this country and it was a necessity to regulate the trade and it is hoped that the new chamber will render ideal trading conditions. Rules and regulations of the chamber will be formed in due course.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 20.

Tata Ordinary 408/8; Tata Deferred 2845; Indian Iron 56/6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 51/8; Bombay Dyeing 2355; Central India 465/10; Century 1022/8; Gokak 354/6; Kohinoor 858/2; Simplex 387; Andhra Valley 1830; Tata Hydro 217/8; Tata Power 1962/8; Associated Cement 250/8; Belapur 238/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 64/0.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

LONDON, April 18.

	This Week £
Total bullion	1,092,000
Public deposits	16,200,000
(a) Other deposits	264,800,000
Government securities	200,200,000
(b) Other securities	15,000,000
Notes gold and silver coin	54,900,000
Notes in circulation	1,346,200,000
(a) Other deposits include bakers deposits	211,800,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	28,600,000
Total deposits	281,000,000
Total securities	215,200,000

RANJIT'S Historical Hit

Rajputani

5th WEEK
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

3RD GREAT WEEK!

A PRODUCTIVE CONFLICT
Between a married couple
FILLED WITH TENDERNESS & SYMPATHY
PRAKASH Pictures Social Hit

NAI MA

JEEVAN, RANJANA, BABY MADHURI, RAJKUMARI SHUKLA
N. KABIR, RAJKUMAR, etc.

Direction: K. J. PARMAR

Advance Booking:
10 to 11-30
4-30 to 6-0

(EVERGREEN Release)

4, 7, 10
MATINEE ON SUN.
& HOL. 1-15 P. M.
LAMINGTON

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise **SEND FOR FREE BOOK** just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healty life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE. S. INDIA.

OUDH PRETENDER'S CLAIMS IN U.P.

Asks Cabinet Mission To Return Annexed Territory

CALCUTTA, April 20. (A.P.I.): A memorandum calling for the return of territories ruled by the last King of Oudh, has been submitted to the Viceroy and to Members of the British Cabinet Mission by Mr. Joosuf Mirza of the Oudh Royal Family.

The memorandum outlines "the claim of the House of Oudh to the territories now in the United Provinces which were annexed by the British Government in 1801".

The restoration of the Oudh Kingdom was demanded at a meeting of heirs and descendants of His late Majesty Wajidali Shah held last week over which Mr. Joosuf Mirza presided.

The meeting expressed its deep concern that the scheme for the constitutional future of India appeared to include the territories of Oudh as an integral and permanent part of British India in disregard of the circumstances on which the British Government deprived the King of Oudh of his territories and annexed it temporarily. It requested the British Government to terminate their trusteeship in respect of these territories and to hand them over to the scion of the Roval family of Oudh.

Mr. Joosuf Mirza was appointed sole representative to approach the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission.

POPE ON THREATS TO CHRISTIANITY

Expresses Pity For Children Facing Famine

VATICAN CITY, April 20 (A. P. A.): In an Easter Week address, Pope Pius XII to-day listed, as "three threats to Christianity," divorce, Godless schools and unbridled books and licentious entertainment.

He added that "much of youth is rotten and corrupt."

Emphasising that the present moment "is very grave," the Pontiff expressed pity for millions of children exposed to famine conditions.

"Reuter" adds. The Pope said now was the time for the Catholic action as well as for all other organisations of the Lay Apostolate to deploy all their forces and to stretch to the utmost all their energies.

The Pope's audience were Diocesan Chairmen of the campaign organised by "the youth movement of Italian Catholic Action" under the title "Help the Child"

BIJAPUR DOCTOR IN SERIOUS CAR CRASH

BIJAPUR, April 20. (A.P.I.): One man was killed and three others were seriously injured in a motor accident about six miles from Bijapur on Friday night. It is understood that Dr. Waman Wasudeo Phadnis and his compounder with three other persons were returning from Hath in a special touring car, which, while negotiating a curve, turned over and crashed into a ditch. The driver, though badly injured, managed to reach Bijapur and arranged to bring the other injured persons in another car. They were all taken to hospital in an unconscious state. The compounder succumbed to the injuries while the other persons are progressing satisfactorily.

MUSLIM LEAGUE BRANCH IN SOUTH WALES

LONDON, April 20. (Reuter): Following a recent visit of Mr. Ali M. Khan, President of the Muslim League branch of Great Britain to South Wales, Muslims in Newport, Monmouthshire, have decided to form a District branch of the League and Mr. Noon Mohammad has been elected the first President. The new branch at its first meeting passed a resolution of confidence in the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

Mehtab Elected Orissa Congress Legislature Party Leader

CUTTACK, April 20. (A.P.I.): The Orissa Assembly Congress Party at its meeting to-day unanimously elected Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab as leader and Mr. Naba Krishna Choudhury as Deputy Leader of the Party.

According to informed political circles, a Congress Ministry in the province is likely to be formed immediately and the new Ministry is expected to be sworn in next week.

HANSA MEHTA FOR U.S.A.

U.N.O. And The Status Of Women

BY LEELA JOG

On the twenty-ninth of this month women of nine different countries of the world will assemble in New York in response to the United Nations Organisation's call for co-operation.

There are already many women holding responsible posts in the U.N.O. But these special women invitees from China, India, France, Lebanon, South America, Norway, America and two more countries are bound on a special mission.

The Charter of the United Nations has recognised the principle of equal rights and opportunities for men and women as a basis of democracy. But in how many countries of this comity of 57 nations are these principles in force? Except for the Big Red One, even the other Big Two have much leeway to make. And so far as the remaining small fry are concerned, much fact-finding will have to be done before anything like a Bill on the Status of Women is prepared. It is for handling this task that special women representatives have been called to form a Sub-Committee of the Human Rights Commission already sponsored by the Social and Economic Council of the UNO.

After all it may not be wrong to say that it is a negative honour to our nation that an Indian should occupy the presidential chair of the UNO's Social and Economic Council. (This big country of four hundred millions hasn't even a seat at the Security Council which is really the soul of the UNO.) However, it is certainly an unmixed tribute to our womanhood that one of us has been invited by the U.N.O. to sit at the Sub-Committee on the Status of Women.

It is, indeed, fortunate that this one is not a nominee of the Government of India. She is rather a sincere and sacrificing worker as well as an acknowledged leader who has defied number of times the authority of that so-called Indian Government.

There is no doubt that Hansa Mehta who is also the President of the All-India Women's Conference will hold high in the assembly of other nations. Moreover, in her subdued but sincere tone our other sisters with a deeper shade of our brown will certainly find a voice championing their case too. So here's wishing 'bon voyage' and 'au revoir' for Hansa Mehta who is leaving for New York soon.

BON VOYAGE

MRS. HANSA MEHTA ENTERTAINED

To wish "bon voyage" to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President, All-India Women's Conference, who is shortly leaving for the U. S. A. to serve on the Sub-Commission of the Women's Rights of the United Nations Organisation, tea party was arranged by Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts Association, Bombay, at the Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank, on Saturday evening.

Dr. Rao welcomed Mrs. Mehta on behalf of the Scouts Association.

Principal Vyas expressed the hope that Mrs. Mehta on his return would lead a great youth movement which the country badly needed.

In a fitting reply Mrs. Mehta thanked those present for the honour done to her.

The Sub-Commission, on which she is called upon to serve, consist of the representatives of only nine countries, and she was proud that India is one of them.

Concluding, Mrs. Mehta promised that during her trip she would visit the International Scouts Organisation, and try to get the Hindustan Scouts Association affiliated to it.

Bombay Lusitanians Fare Well In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 20. (A.P.I.): Bombay Lusitanians in their first match in the Beighton Cup to-day defeated Kharagpur by four goals and moved into the third round of the tournament, where they meet the Adibasis Club from Jamshedpur. Presumably due to the strain of the journey, the Bombay team, excepting for a sensational start went rather slow in the first half. They obtained their first goal in the third minute through A. Fernandez. After the interval the winners found their pace, and outplaying their opponents, scored three goals. L. D'Sa netted in the ninth minute. Then there came a spell of indifferent play on the part of the Bombay forwards who, indulging in individual tactics, spoiled a good few openings.

The close like the opening was sensational, for they scored two more goals within three minutes of the end through L. D'Souza and L. D'Sa respectively.

Karachi Parsi Team In Hockey Finals To-day

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The final of the All-India Parsi Cyclist Hockey challenge cup Tournament will be played today at 5-15 p. m. on the B. P. H. A. grounds between the K. M. Modi Parsi Hornets Sports Club of Karachi and the Poona Gymkhana. The Karachi Hornets defeated the Parsi Cyclist Club in the Semi-finals played on Friday last by four goals to nil and thus qualified to meet the Poona team in finals.

EIGHT I.N.A. MEN FREED

NEW DELHI, April 20. (A.P.I.): The following I.N.A. men were released to-day: A. C. Alagapan, M. Z. Niami, B. K. Goswami, P. A. Naidu, P. T. Louis, Harasaram Singh, Mohammed Raiz and Mohammed Parrar.

A DOCTOR'S APPEAL

Mr. Khambatta Appears Before Privy Council

(From Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, April 20.

The Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council on 11th April, granted Special Leave to Appeal to Dr. Vishwanath Vishnu Dabholkar against his conviction and sentence of three months' hard labour for criminal negligence in giving surgical treatment passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of Tanganyika and confirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

The Board was composed of Lord Thankerton as President with Lord du Parcq and Sir John Beaumont.

The petition was presented by Mr. S. P. Khambatta, K.C., on behalf of Dr. Dabholkar and was opposed by Mr. Frank Gahan for the Crown. This was Mr. Khambatta's first appearance before the Judicial Committee as a King's Counsel. When he took his stand at the rostrum Sir John Beaumont rose from his seat at the Board and crossing over to the Bar congratulated Mr. Khambatta.

Dr. Dabholkar was charged with "using an instrument to procure miscarriage of a woman contrary to Section 141 of the Tanganyika Penal Code" and of "giving surgical treatment negligently and in a manner likely to endanger life or to cause harm contrary to Section 222 of the Penal Code."

Dr. S. Forrest, of the Sewa Hadji Hospital Dar-es-Salaam, gave evidence that he had read the preliminary enquiry proceedings and that upon the facts disclosed therein he was of the opinion that the circumstances of the operation performed by Dr. Dabholkar upon a woman named Elenora Kopko did not conform with the recognised medical and surgical practice and in the circumstances the operation did not appear to have been immediately necessary. The operation was performed in the private house of Dr. Dabholkar and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge and the Court of Criminal Appeal the risk taken by Dabholkar was so grave as to constitute criminal negligence, on the view that a lesser degree of negligence would satisfy the provisions of the Penal Code dealing with criminal negligence than was necessary in the case of manslaughter.

The principal ground relied upon by Mr. Khambatta was that the Court of Appeal erred in law in that a higher degree of negligence was necessary in a criminal case brought against a professional man acting the course of his profession (Rex v. Bateman (1925) 94 L.J. (K.B.) 791 at 794, 796; and Akerele v The King 1943 A.C. 255).

After hearing Mr. Gahan for the Crown their Lordships allowed the application. The appeal will be heard shortly.

NO NEGRO-BAITING TACTICS IN RUHR

Moscow Accuses Britain Of Stage-Managing

LONDON, April 20. (Reuter): In a new attack on British policy quoted by the Moscow Radio today, the authoritative Moscow magazine "New Times" accused Britain of "amazingly crude stage-managing in Western Germany".

"Although foreign observers who have been in the Soviet zone of occupation unanimously refute the alegation, reports are constantly reiterated in the British press about the so-called Sovietisation of the Soviet occupation zone of Germany", the article said.

The article quoted British reports of new parties being formed in Germany which wanted the Western Powers to take over control of the Ruhr and Rhineland and commented: "It looks as though the directors have only just returned to Europe from South-West Africa where Negroes, if we are to believe certain British newspapers, cannot sleep at night for yearning to be incorporated in the Union of South Africa.

"But do these enterprising persons really expect to redraw the map of Europe by the methods they are accustomed to employ in Africa?"

Moscow Radio Attacks Turkey

LONDON, April 20. (A.P.A.): Moscow Radio opened a new attack on Turkey today criticising the role the Turks played in the war and asserting nine-tenths of the Turkish exports were used to supply the Nazis. The broadcast added: "Turkey's declaration of war on Germany six months later was purely nominal".

Hoover Expected In Delhi Tuesday

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 20: Mr. Herbert Hoover, President Truman's special food investigator, is expected here on Tuesday. An officer of the American Commissioner's Office, Mr. Dickson, and he Secretary of Food Department, Mr. Sen, are leaving for Karachi tomorrow to meet him. Mr. Hoover will hold consultations with the Government of India's Food Department and meet Lord Wavell and later the Secretary of State who is expected back here on Wednesday. As originally planned Mr. Hoover was to visit Bombay and the South Indian famine areas but in view of President Truman's request asking him to return to he States by May 12, part of his programme may have been cancelled.

FIERCE ELECTORAL BATTLE IN OFFING IN FRANCE

PARIS, April 20. (Reuter): The Paris press to-day predicted a "fierce electoral battle" when the new French constitution, which provides for a single Assembly and no Senate, goes to the polls in the form of a referendum on May 5.

The Conservative "Le Figaroz wrote of a battle between liberal democracy of the Anglo-Saxon type" and the "authoritarian system of the Soviet type".

"No compromise is possible", the Communist "Humanite" said.

The Constitutional Bill was passed by the Constituent Assembly last night by 309 votes to 345 by the joint votes of Socialists and Communists. It failed to get endorsement of the Third Coalition Party—Progressive Catholics—who together with Radicals and Conservatives voted against it.

African Colour Bar Question Before U.N.O.?

NEW YORK, April 19. (U.P.I.): The magazine "New Africa" to-day predicted that South Africa's entire colour discrimination policy may be brought into the U.N.O. as a result of protests from the two-hundred thousand Indian minority there.

DISGUISE COMPETITION RESULTS

Rs. 1,000 for All Correct

There was only one all correct solution. The competitor submitting this all correct solution gets Rs. 1,000.

DHUN RUSTAM MASANI
Poddar Mansion, Near Dipak Mahal
No. 10 Marine Drive, Bombay.

Rs. 1,000 for Two Errors

There were 25 entries with 2 mistakes so each of them gets Rs. 40.

Satar Ebrahim (3 Prizes),
No. 126, 2nd floor,
Chakla Street,
Bombay 3.

B. M. Mody,
Maganlal Nagar,
Mehra Mahal, Room No. 25,
Charni Road Junction.

Ramniklal Ranchoddas Shah,
C/o Messrs. Dhanesh and Co.,
19, 21 Picket Road
Near Small Causes Court,
Bombay, 2.

Mrs. M. M. Antani,
C15, Panalal Terrace,
Grant Road,
Bombay 7.

P. S. Tavkar,
72, Champa Gally,
Bombay 2.

Chimanlal C. Rupani,
C/o K. C. Mehta,
Bhagwan Bhoovan,
Mint Road Fort.

V. R. Mulgaonkar,
C/o K. G. V Memorial,
Haines Road,
Bombay.

Ebrahim K. Bhagoorwala,
73 Nagdevi Street,
Bombay 3.

Nurbhai A. Methiwala,
Play House,
Lokhand Bazar,
Bombay 8.

R. G. Vazerkur,
C/o E.M.B.N. Hq.,
Estt Sec P.B. No. 331,
Bombay.

Cooverji Raghoo,
C/o Palan Meghraj,
Kasamali Chawl,
Gurupdev Road,
Bombay 10.

B. A. Laud,
130, Hindoo Colony,
Prafulla Bhoovan,
Dadar, Bombay.

Miss Angela Fernandes,
No. 372 Bandra,
Bombay.

AJMER

A. Majid,
Khattani Manzil,
Sringe Road,
Ajmer.

Abdul Aziz,
Khattani Manzil,
Sringe Road,
Ajmer.

AGRA

M. L. Bhatnagar,
124, Soami Nagar,
Dayal Bagh,
Agra.

BHIDORA

Vithaldas L. Lakhani,
Bhidora,
Post Libooda,
Via Bantwa.

COLOMBO

C. Ramachanthiran,
Import Control Office,
Gafoor Bldgs.,
Colombo (Ceylon)

I. P. Mohomed Behra,
C/o Ismail Aboobaker
89 Keyzar Street,
Colombo (Ceylon).

INDORE

V. M. Pol,
Teacher M.S.M.M. School,
Topkhana Main Road,
Indore C. I.

MANGALORE

D. Krishna Nayak,
Old Kent Road,
Dandeshwar,
Mangalore S. K.

SHAHADA

Savitaben Revabhai,
Post Shahada,
West Khandesh.

VERAWAL

I. H. Khokhar,
Radio Hotel,
Verawal Post.

Rs. 500 for Three Errors

There were 38 entries with 3 mistakes so each of them gets Rs. 13-2 as.

Satar Ebrahim, (7 PRIZES).
2nd floor 126 Chakla St.,
Bombay, 3.

Shrimati Savita Bhagwan (2 PRIZES.)
Keval Bhoovan,
Gazdar Street,
Bombay.

Ebrahim K. Bhorgaowala (2 PRIZES),
73, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay 3.

Urmila C. Parikh,
72, Champa Gali,
Bombay 2.

Dawood T. Rangwala,
29 Gulal-wady,
Bombay 4.

Dara Bharoocha,
81, Trinity Street,
Dhobi Talao.

Razak Hat Works,
No. 96, Chakla Street,
Bombay 3.

Noormamad Valimamad,
C/o Ramdas Vasanji,
No. 333, Vadgadi,
Bombay 3.

Fakir Manga,
No. 22 D, Parsi Bazar,
Fort, Bombay.

Suresh G. Bhandari,,
1st Floor, Room No. 10,
69, Bhandari Street,
Near Round Temple,
Bombay 4.

Phiroz R. Langrana,
Contractor Building,
No. 15, Karwar Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Nargis Rustamji,
Cusrow Baug, A/6,
Colaba, Bombay.

B. D. Kapadia,
C/o M. E. Dhorajiwala,
Kalbadevi Road.

Adi M. Gandhy,
799, Meher Lodge,
Parsi Colony,
Dadar.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Miss Angela Fernandes,
No. 372,
Bandra.

AMBATHUR

N. S. Rajavenkatesalu,
Railway Station, M. & S. M. Rly.
Ambathur,
Villivakkam Post.

BARWAH

Hatimbhai Hajimohomad Hushen,
Sadar Bazar
Barwah (Nimad).

BARODA

R. P. Shah & Bros. (2 Prizes)
Opp. Limbda Pole,
Baroda.

BHIDORA

Vithaldas L. Lakhani,
Bhidora, Post Libooda,
Via Bantwa.

CANNANORE

Mrs. T. K. Nair,
Jail Quarters,
Cannanore.

COLOMBO

I. P. Mohomad Behra (2 Prizes),
C/o Ismail Aboobaker,
89, Keyzer Street,
Colombo (Ceylon).

DHORAJI

Abdul Satar Kasam Kaloodi,
Fulwady,
Dhoraji.

KARACHI

Chhaganlal Makwana,
Amarsi Street,
Sadar Bazar,
Karachi.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	14
B	16
C	18
D	15
E	3
F	17
G	9
H	8
I	12
J	1
K	6
L	4
M	5
N	10
O	7
P	11
Q	13
R	2

MADRAS

Jaya,
No. 30, Swamy Naicken Street,
Chintadaripet,
Madras.

NAGPUR

A. R. Vazifdar,
Empress Mill,
Nagpur.

NAVSARI

Mrs. Najamai Ardeshir Desai,
Desai Street,
Navsari.

POONA

Keki H. Giyara,
Bhawani Penth,,
No. 2856, Poona City.

SURAT

Cypress E. Dastoor,
C/o T. E. Dastoor,
Hiramanek Street,
Nanpura, Surat.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. 29th April, 1946, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight.

FREE CHILD LIFE FROM FRUSTRATION

Role Of Mental Hygiene In Industry And Social Welfare

"Life has invariably a large amount of unavoidable frustration not only for adolescents and adults, but also for children. Experience shows that often unnecessary deprivations are imposed on children; mental hygiene tries to remove these deprivations, or at least reduce them to the minimum, because it assumes that a child who is not needlessly thwarted would not only be more happy, but would also develop a healthy concern for other people's wishes and well-being'"

Thus observed Sir N. J. Wadia,, presiding over the annual meeting of the Indian Council of Mental Hygiene held at the Secretariat on Friday, evening.

Elucidating his point Sir Nusserwanji said that mental hygiene promoted mental health by encouraging the individual in early childhood to become widely aware of his personal longings and impulses, and to express such impulses in channels which are socially useful and acceptable. Mental hygiene therefore lays great stress on not only helping and encouraging the child to express its impulses in suitably healthy and socially acceptable outlets but also attempts to minimise needless opposition on the part of parents and other adults to a child's impulses and behaviour, so long as these are not essentially anti-social.

Only by proper attention to the emotional side of the child and the satisfaction of his emotional needs by attending to the individual's personality and the strivings of each child, can any educational institution turn out idnividuals of the desirable type.

Mothers could be imparted such instructions through various agencies such as anti-natal clinics for expectant mothers, at post-natal clinics, at creches and at nursery or kindergarten schools. It was equally necessary for teachers in Teachers' Training College to be taught a more practical and dynamic type of courses than courses of an academic type as are being taught at present in many of the Training Schools. Psychiatric and psychological instructions for teachers during training were also desirable.

TRAINED PERSONNEL

Sir N. J. Wadia further stressed the need of commencing the training of psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers, so that in the course of a few years there would be sufficient personnel to staff various types of psychiatric clinics, mental hospitals, child guidance clinics and institutions for mentally deficient patients. He also found it necessary to establish a Department of Mental Hygiene at the Centre and in those provinces where there were available experienced psychiatrists who were familiar with the latest advances in mental hygiene, and who had knowledge of all the important branches of psychiatry.

Likewise in the field of delinquency it was necessary to arrange for the enactment of an All-India Childrens' Act, the provision for an adequate number of juvenile courts, probation and after-care services, psychiatric and psychological services for the examination and treatment of juvenile delinquents, and the provision of adequately staffed and well-run certified schools and remand homes for delinquent children.

Finally, Sir Nusserwanjee urged the need of mental hygiene measures in the field of industry.

The annual report of the Council was adopted at the meeting.

MEDICOS IN CONFERENCE

Their Ideal & Practice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need to "thoroughly diagnose" the cause of the large number of failures in the medical examinations of the Bombay University was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, while inaugurating this morning, the first annual conference of the Association of Physicians in India, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Mr. Kher was emphatic about the provision of greater facilities and relaxation of some of the restrictions on entry to medical educational institutions. He appealed to the conference to diagnose and remedy the ills that had siezed both the entry as well as the exit of medical education in the province.

This state of affairs was causing great concern, apart from the money and time that to be wasted, for whereas in America there was one doctor to every thousand of the population, in India there was an appalling death of the members of the healing profession.

Mr. Kher, then adverting to the programme of his Ministry said that one of their immediate objectives was to provide every village with pure drinking water. They were also doing their best to solve the food problem and had ordered large quantities of vitamin 'A' tablets.

Two thousand beds had been ordered by his Government and hospitals with units of 50 beds each were kept ready to alleviate distress in areas affected by food and water scarcity in the province.

Mr. Kher, was welcomed by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Minister for Public Health. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, requested him to inaugurate the Conference.

Dr. M. R. Guruswami, the President in his address said that the ideal of the Association was to ensure that every citizen had free medical aid for which the State would have to provide the finance. He also suggested several reforms in medical education in the province.

Dr. Bhasker Patil, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Mr. Kher exhorted the adherents of the allopathic systems of medicine not to ignore the great potentialities of the indigenous science of Ayurveda and the Unani system.

RE-ENACTING CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION

SANTA FE, New Mexico, April 19, (U.P.A.): The Penitentes Brotherhood—a religious order practicing flagellation and self torture—today re-enacted Christ's crucifixion on Good Friday by lashing a brother to a wooden cross.

This secret cult was founded sometime in the 16th or 17th century by Spanish Conquistadores exploring New Mexico.

URGENT APPEAL FOR INFORMATION

Evidence For R. I. N. Enquiry Commission

The Secretary, Indian Ex-Services Associaion, writes:—

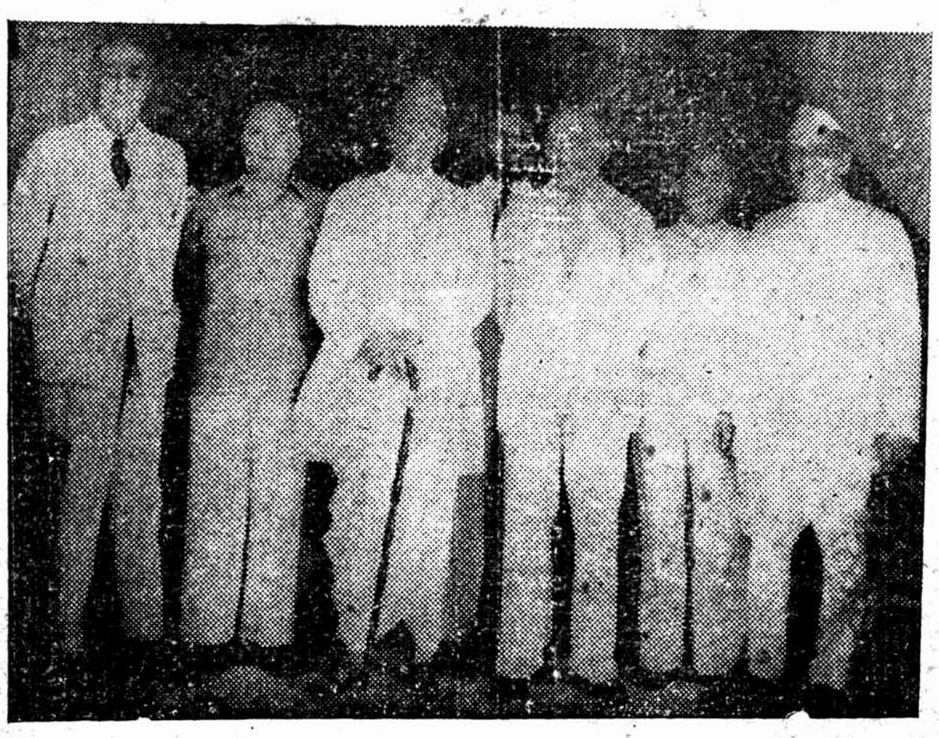
It was recently announced that the Commission to inquire into the origin and cause of the R.I.N. strike would begin work on Thursday, the 18th April, 1946, at New Delhi and later will transfer its sittings to Bombay and Karachi.

It was also announced that statements and memoranda may be submitted to the Commission and evidence may be also given during the sittings, all of which would be privileged and treated as confidential.

Following this announcement the Working Committee of the Congress appointed the President of the Indian Ex-Services Association to appear before the Commission on behalf of the Defence Committee. Sjt. Purushottam Trikamdas has already flown to Delhi for this purpose.

It is now learnt that the Commission is likely to be in Bombay on and after the 26th April, 1946. The Association will submit a memorandum and also produce evidence before the Commission. All persons who are in possession of information likely to help in this direction and those who are desirous of giving evidence before the Commission will kindly see the Secretary of the Association at the office on the 1st floor of Yusuf Building, Flora Fountain (Hornby Road) immediately.

Names of persons will be treated as strictly confidential if so desired.



The first annual conference of the Association of Physicians in India was held on Saturday at the Grant Medical College, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurated the Conference. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, is seen standing on Mr. Kher's left.

Famine Fighters' 'Austerity' Drive

Eating Less Is Good For Spiritual And Physical Well-being, Advises Truman To Americans

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuter): "Four United States famine fighters"—President Harry S. Truman, Agriculture Secretary, Clinton Anderson, U.N.R.R.A. Chief La Guardia and former President Hoover—went to the microphone early to-day to make a world-wide appeal for swift action and unsparing sacrifice to save the starvation-threatened countries.

President Truman declared the United States was taking "strong measures to export during the first half of this year a million tons of wheat monthly for the starving masses of Asia and Europe."

The President, who earlier this week had rebuked his countrymen for eating too much, again told the Americans to-day "We would all be better off physically and spiritually if we ate less two days weekly let us reduce our food consumption to that of an average person in the hungry lands."

Mr. Clinton Anderson followed by announcing new United States plans to speed up shipments aboard and he confirmed that the administration had ordered a 25 per cent cut in manufacture and use of flour throughout the United States.

Speaking from Cairo, President Truman's food investigator Herbert Hoover, who is to cut short his visit to India and other parts of the Far East so that he can be back in the United States by May 10, made six "blunt" suggestions as "the only way by which millions of lives can be spared at this late date."

They were: The United States should acquire enough food to assure exports to famine areas of an average of 11,000 tons monthly in April, May, June and July.

All the European nations which now exceed a daily cereal ration of 300 grammes bread per person should reduce it to 300.

Britain should release half a million tons of her food stocks to help feed the starving.

The United States, Canada and Argentina should cut their food exports to Chile, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico by 40 per cent in the next four months.

In the same period Russia should raise her monthly contribution to the general pool to 300,000 tons.

Priority of supplies should be given to the smaller liberated countries which suffered most.

Mr. Fiorello LaGuardian who broadcast from Washington, said: "Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Austria, Albania and China will be without bread in a matter of a few days, unless we rush boat loads of wheat at once. We are ready We have boats. We must have wheat I appeal desperately to the American farmer. Distress will continue for a long time and the next 90 days will mean an eternity for a great many who are now on the brink of death."

CANADIAN MEASURE

OTTAWA, April 19 (Reuter): Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, announced tonight that the Canadian Government has taken two more steps to provide food for the starving world.

They are making available a further 5,000,000 bushels of oats and about 2,500,000 bushels of lower grade wheat. (2) They have proposed to the United States that both countries cancel commercial export permits for flour, except for urgent need.

Additional measures bring to eleven, the steps Canada has taken during last month to restrict the amount of food served on Canadian tables.

ATTLEE TO RESHUFFLE CABINET?

LONDON, April 20. (Reuter): The Left-Wing tabloid-type newspaper 'Daily Mirror' printed a front page story from a special correspondent to-day declaring that the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is taking advantage of the Easter recess to reshuffle his Cabinet.

According to his account-unconfirmed at present from any other source—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, who is at present in India as a member of the three-men Cabinet Mission, will return as Minister of Food.

He will replace Sir Ben Smith.

"While there is no tendency to blame the Minister of Food for world conditions beyond the control of any man or any Government, it is recognised that Sir Ben cannot hope to regain the confidence of the public", the correspondent said evidently referring to public annoyance over the muddle in announcing recent rationing changes.

Mr. Attlee admires greatly the First Lord's administrative abilities and his long experience of negotiations at high levels two essential qualities for a modern Minister of Food."

Among other service, Ministers likely to be affected in the switch over, the 'Daily Mirror' correspondent said, are the War Minister Mr. Jack Lawson and the Air Minister Lord Stansgate.

American "Idlers" Grow In Number

CHICAGO, April 19. (U.P.A.): New walk outs in the Mid-Western area have lifted the number of strike-idle American workers to 664,000, it was learned to-day.

"NOBLER TO FACE CIVIL WAR THAN SUFFER PARTITION"

Indian Workers' Association Of London Condemns Pakistan

LONDON, April 20. (Reuter): Chowdry Akbar Khan, Muslim President of the Indian Workers' Association of London in a statement on Pakistan says: "The audacity of Mr. Jinnah and his followers grows proportionately to the latitude the Congress is allowing them in the matter of Pakistan. This sabre-rattling and talk of civil war is something novel in the history of the Muslim League.

The United States had to fight a civil war in the cause of unity. Perhaps it would be nobler even to face a civil war than suffer partition of the country. A true Muslim of India believes in one united India as advocated by one of the greatest rulers of the country, Akbar the Great. There shall never be Pakistan".

The statement, signed by Muslim members of the Indian Workers' Association of London, Coventry and Birmingham is to be sent to Mr. Jinnah.

NEHRU TO LEAVE FOR BHOPAL

NEW DELHI, April 20. (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this noon from Allahabad by air. He will leave for Bhopal tomorrow morning by 'plane sent by the Nawab of Bhopal for this purpose.

It is gathered that the Nawab of Bhopal in his capacity as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, invited Pandit Nehru who happens to be the President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference for a free and frank discussion about the question of the representation of the States Peoples' "vis-a-vis" the Constitution Making-body which is going to be set up and also of popular representation in the administration of States.

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The office of the F Ward District Congress Committee has been shifted to Irani Mansion (ground floor) facing Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Office hours are between 5-30 p. m. and 8-30 p. m. except Mondays when the office will remain closed.

"FREEDOM INSURED BY ATOM BOMB IS SLAVERY"

Rajen Babu Stresses Importance Of Individuality In Foreword To Krishnamurthi's New Book

BOMBAY, Saturday: "That individual alone is truly free from fear who, without any external means of defence, can defy the tyrant, defy the whole world—indeed defy death itself. That man alone can be truly free from fear of want who has conquerred wants, who indeed has no wants at all. Such freedom from fear and freedom from want cannot grow in regimented social environments. Such freedom has its roots in the individual and grows and prospers only when the individual is free to think, free to reason and free to choose. Totalitarianism in any form or shape and under any garb or label is the enemy of this freedom. What the world needs most today is true freedom to be truly free", observes Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a foreword to "Freedom Is My Destiny" by Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurthi. "This scintillating volume" will be published in a week's time by the Karnatak Press.

Continuing Dr. Rajendra Prasad says: "Freedom from fear and freedom from want have a wider significance and a deeper meaning than the authors of the Atlantic Charter contemplated. Freedom from fear cannot be attained so long as States or combinations of states continue to pin their faith in armaments. Violence cannot destroy violence; it can but suppress it for a time to come out with a redoubled fury at a later date. Freedom from want is similarly unattainable by increasing wants, ly unattainable larger and ampler resources for meeting such ever expanding wants. It is idle to hope that fire can be put out by feeding it with fat. Freedom from fear must to therefore be independent on pressure from without but must grow from within. Freedom insured by the atom bomb is no freedom at all but slavery of the worst type. Freedom must grow in the individual."

FREEDOM OF INDIVIDUAL

Dr. Rajendra Prasad endorses the view of the author that freedom is an inernal idea and all excellences are born of it. He also points out how the concept of freedom is shrouded in confusion. He remarks: "We have to disentangle it from the cobwebs of confused thought and consequent confounding action. Freedom is and must once again be made an attribute of the growth of man and society. No organisation—political or social—however meticulously just and pompously practical can avail, if it ignores man as man, man as an individual—man with a personality of his own and bases itself on groups. The tendency to apotheosise the Nation or the State and to subordinate the individual to it is in the long run, f not from beginning to end,—destructive of the very concept of freedom. It is a delusion to think that a group can be morally and spiritually something better than the individuals that compose it. Indeed the group can possess only the least common measure of goodness that is in the individuals composing it and cannot claim to possess the greatest goodness that may be possessed by any of its individuals. The Nation or the State has therefore no moral justification for suppressing the individual.'

30,000 Calcutta Workers On Strike

CALCUTTA, April 20 (U.P.I.): Several strikes involving nearly 30,000 workers is now in progress in various mills and factories in the industrial belt round Calcutta.

More than 7,000 workers of the Bata Shoe Company, Nungi, are on strike from Thursday morning. Volunteer brigades paraded Calcutta streets to enlist public sympathy and support.

Four thousand workers of the National Tobacco Company, Agarpara, who were on strike from the third week of March and joined work on April 9 on the assurance that their demands would be considered and none would be victimized, resumed strike that very day on alleged victimization. Their strike is still continuing.

About 24,000 jute workers are now idle in support of their demand for restoration of the ration cut or increase in dearness allowance in the alternative in mills of Alambazar and Kamarhati.

The Fire Service Workers' Union, Bengal, decided to strike work from April 23. They further decided that on the first two days of the strike only, fire calls would be attended and from April 25 all work would be stopped.

U. S. BUSY ASSESSING JAP REPARATIONS

Edwin Pauley To Return To Far East Soon

WASHINGTON, April 19. (Reuter): The United States Secretary of State Mr. James Byrnes told a press conference to-day that Mr. Edwin Pauley will soon return to the Far East to complete his work as Far East Reparations Commissioner.

Mr. Pauley will go to Manchuria and Korea which he was not able to visit on the first trip to the area, Mr. Byrnes declared.

He had asked Mr. Pauley to give him as complete a statement as possible on Japanese assets there and on those which have already been removed.

Asked if Mr. Pauley had permission to enter the zones assigned to Russia the Secretary of State said "it is hoped he will succeed in visiting these zones."

Mr. Byrnes added that Mr. Pauley himself now believed he could visit those points which were closed to him before.

U. S. COMMEMORATES BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, April 19, (UPA): Canada's new Governor General, Lord Harold Alexander, will meet President Harry Truman on June 15th along the border to commemorate the peaceful boundary settlement, it was revealed here today.

FADING PROSPECTS OF EARLY SENATE VOTE ON U. S. LOAN

WASHINGTON, April 19, (UPA): Prospects of an early Senate vote on the controversial British Loan are fading in the face of growing bipartisan demands for an indefinite postponement, it was learned today.

Supporters privately warn that the vote now would be very close and they would find difficulty in voting down amendments which the British are certain to reject.

OMISSION DEPLORED

90 Million States People Have No Say In Freedom Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, April 19.

Following is the main political resolution passed today in the plenary session of Central India Regional States Peoples Conference which met here under the Presidentship of Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya. The resolution was moved by Mr. Sitaram Jajoo, General Secretary of the conference and was seconded by Parmishirilal Gangwal the outgoing President of the Indore State Peoples Conference.

"This session expresses its resentment, and regrets the mission to invite any representative on behalf of the ninety million people of States in the present negotiations carried on by the Cabinet Mission. Conference is of opinion that the States mean essentially states people and that it is they in whom the sovereignty vests and that the princes do not represent the State people."

"While reiterating the fundamentals laid down by the All-India States people's Conference regarding the place and administration standard for the Indian States in full and the right of the States people for representation on constituent Assembly, this session expresses its definite and clear opinion that the decisions arrived at without due representation of the States people ignoring the aforesaid principles or depriving the States people of their fundamental rights shall not be binding on them".

The Conference also adopted a resolution demanding immediate removal of restrictions on civil liberties in Central India States and concerning food situation.

Madras Journalists Manhandled

MADRAS, April 20. (A.P.I.): The meeting of the Madras Congress Legislature Party during the last three days has been drawing large crowds, to the Hindi Prachar Sabha premises, the venue of the Party's meeting.

As to-day's meeting was about to commence, a tense situation was witnessed outside the main hall when there was a scene in which some journalists and volunteers on duty were involved. Two of the journalists were bodily lifted out of the corridor and pushed into the courtyard down below. One journalist sustained injuries.

Made To Sit On Block Of Ice For Hoisting Tricolour

FEROZEPORE, April 17: Hoisting of the Tricolour is considered a crime by the Faridkot State Police.

A 12-year-old boy was recently arrested by the State police for hoisting the flag and cruelly treated. He was made to sit on a big block of ice for a long time so that he might learn a lesson.

The boy made these allegations before Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Punjab's Finance Minister, at the 'durbar' he held on the bank of the Sutlej during the Baisakhi fair.—"Hindustan Times."

Juan Majumdar Released

CALCUTTA, April 20. (A.P.I.): Mr. Juan Majumdar, ex-M.L.A. and a prominent leader of the revolutionary socialist movement was released to-day from Dum Dum Central Jail after about six years' detention.

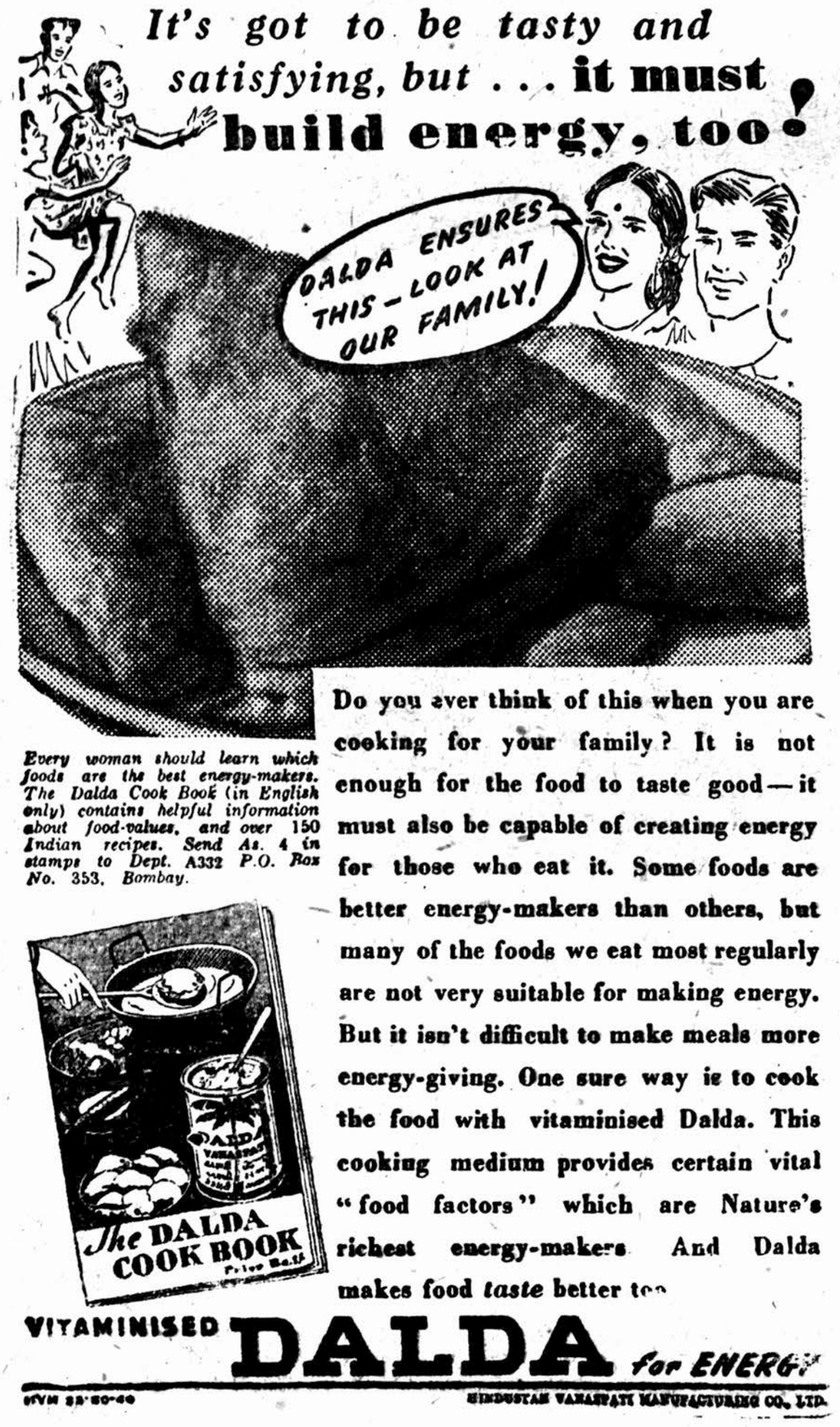
He has spent more than 20 years in jail on different occasions beginning from the first world war. Mr. Majumdar is very much reduced in health.

CRIPPS ON A FISHING TRIP

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), April 20. (A.P.I.): Sir Stafford Cripps accompanied by Col. Fraser, Political Adviser to the Cabinet Mission went on a fishing trip to-day and will be back in Srinagar this evening.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. A. V. Alexander accompanied by the Prime Minister of Kashmir, Rai Bahadur Ram Chandra Kar has gone out for a picnic. The three Ministers will not go out of Srinagar on Sunday.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir is reaching Srinagar this evening from Jammu to meet the Cabinet Ministers. The members of the Mission are guests of His Highness.



Every woman should learn which foods are the best energy-makers. The Dalda Cook Book (in English only) contains helpful information about food-values, and over 150 Indian recipes. Send As. 4 in stamps to Dept. A332 P.O. Box No. 353, Bombay.

Do you ever think of this when you are cooking for your family? It is not enough for the food to taste good—it must also be capable of creating energy for those who eat it. Some foods are better energy-makers than others, but many of the foods we eat most regularly are not very suitable for making energy. But it isn't difficult to make meals more energy-giving. One sure way is to cook the food with vitaminised Dalda. This cooking medium provides certain vital "food factors" which are Nature's richest energy-makers. And Dalda makes food *taste* better too.

VITAMINISED DALDA for ENERGY

HVM 88-50-46 HINDUSTAN VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Chaitra Vad 5, 2002.
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Avval 18, 1365.
Parsi : Avan 20, 1315.
Sunrise : 6-18 a.m. Sunset : 6-58 p.m.
Hightide : 02-03, 15-04.
Lowtide : 08-09, 20-50.

Today's Engagements

SANDHURST ROAD BALKAN-JI-BARI: Variety Entertainments, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at Anand Bhuvan, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Shri Nitaidasji Bhaktishastri of Gaudiya Mission will explain Srimad Bhagavatam at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, Kalyandas Building, in English, at 6 p.m., to-day.

ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a public lecture on 'Religion, What for?' at Vithalbhai Patel Road at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

VIDYADAINI SABHA: Annual general body meeting at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at the Batlibhoi's Accountancy Training Institute, Marzban Road Fort.

TEA PARTY: At Vanita Vishram Garden, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m., to-day, to congratulate Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta and Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, members of the Medical Profession, on their success at the election to Bombay Legislative Assembly.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION: General Meeting of the members of the Union, at 4 p.m. to-day, at the Congress House, Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and Messrs. Prithviraj Kapoor, Valli Mahammad Khan and K. Abdulla will address.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Iqbal day celebration at Soven Bhawan, 750 Parsee Colony, Dadar, at 6 p.m., to-day. Mr. J. D. Quraishi will preside.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Demonstration of mass charkha spinning at Daryasthan St., Mandvi, at 8 a.m., to-day.

BENGAL MUSLIM ASSOCIATION: United conference of the Muslims of Assam and Bengal residing in the province of Bombay at "Beg Mohamed Hall", Mohammadali Road, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

SWASTIK LEAGUE: Special general meeting of the League, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at the V. M. Swastik Mandir to mourn the death of one of the Vice-Chairman of the League the late Mr. K. G. Tambe.

MUNICIPAL KANNADA UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL: Children's Day celebration of the School, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, in the Bai Kabibai High School Hall, Bora Bazar Street, Fort. Mr. Kashi Prasad Singh will preside.

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION: General Body meeting of the Association, at 3-30 p.m., to-day, in Vidya Mandir High School, Ash Lane.

Number Of Items Under "Hors D'Oeuvre"

As an austerity measure and in order to restrict the number of items under hors d'oeuvre, the Government of Bombay has decided to classify hors d'oeuvre consisting of more than three items as a substantial dish and hors d'oeuvre consisting of not more than three items as a subsidiary dish for the purposes of the Bombay Food Order.

Sunderdas Saw Mill Strike

BOMBAY, April 20.

At a meeting of the Union of the Sunderdas Saw Mill workers held yesterday, the workers decided that a strike to enforce their demands for Bonus, etc., was undesirable at present in view of the fact that the Assistant Labour Commissioner has promised to recommend their claim for yearly bonus to the Central Government. The Labour Minister is shortly to await a deputation of the workers.

BHARAT BANK LIMITED.

The working of the Bank for the year ending March 31, 1946, has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 24,15,318 (subject to audit) which together with the amount of Rs. 82,230 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 24,97,548. The total working has exceeded Rs. 33 crores.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, April 21.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Hamid Husain Sarangi 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hazara Singh Guitar 8-45 Wali Mohammad G. Ghazals 9-0 Azambai (Kolhapur) Vocal 9-30 Dilip Kumar Vedi (Delhi) Vocal 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Meerabai (M).

12-15 p.m. Mallikarjun Mansur Vocal 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Azambai: Vocal 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 4-20 Marathi Children's Programme (M) 5-0 Hazara Singh Guitar 5-15 Folk-Songs of Gujarat 5-45 Air Trio 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kavita Vachan (G) 6-30 Wali Mohammad 6-45 Govind B. Kurwalikar 7-0 Qashen (H) 7-30 Dilip Kumar Vedi: (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Bhajan Mandali 8-45 English Theatre by Jennifer Wayne 9-0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Artist at Work In Italy: Talk by Walter Langhammer 10-0 Symphonic Hour (E).

"IQBAL WEEK" IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The view that the late Dr. Iqbal stood fourth in the line of Muslim scholars and philosophers whom India produced during the last one thousand years was expressed by Dr. Bazlur Rehman, Principal of the Ismail College, Andheri, presiding over the first day's function of the 'Iqbal Week' held in commemoration of the eighth death anniversary of Dr. Iqbal last night at the Saboo Siddiq Institute Hall, under the auspices of the Punjab Muslim Association, Bombay.

Doctor Rehman said that Mujaddid Alfisanee in the time of Jehangir was the first Muslim philosopher and scholar in India. He was followed by Shah Valiullah and Sir Sayyed Ahmad. But it was only Iqbal whose philosophy exercised the greatest influence.

The speaker discussed the various aspects of Iqbal's poetry right from his initiation into it upto his last days. Iqbal's early natural and national poetry, he said, underwent a marked change during his stay in Europe where the sight of warring patriotism fostered his faith in Pan-Islamism. The essence of his philosophy was, he added, that the Muslims should turn their attention to the Quran.

Among others who spoke on the life and mission of Dr. Iqbal were Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Mr. Rais Ahmad Jaffri and Mr. Kaleemul Mulk.

The poet Hafiz Jullunduri recited some portions of his Shahnama-e-Islam.

Earlier Choudhry Rehmat Khan, President of the Association, revealed that over a lakh of rupees collected on the occasion last year would be soon utilised in building an Iqbal Hall and Iqbal Library in Bombay.

SECOND DAY OBSERVANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second day of the Iqbal Week was observed to-night at the Saboo Siddiq Institute with recitation by Qawal Mubarakali Khan and party of some of the poems of Dr. Iqbal.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO JAMIA MILLIA

NEW DELHI, April 20. (U.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi visited Jamia Millia (the Muslim University of Dr. Zakir Hussain) yesterday and spent sometime with the students there. Replying to a question by one of the students as to how Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved, Gandhiji said that it could be achieved by members of the community shedding all fear of the other and refusing to be provoked into retaliation under any circumstances.

Gandhiji also visited the grave of Hakim Ajmal Khan, founder of the Muslim University and spent a few minutes there.

SHASTRI LIVES IN HIS SAYS GANDHIJI

MADRAS, April 20. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram to Mr. V. S. Sankaran, son of the late Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri:—"Regard me equal sharer in your loss but can man like Sastri die? He lives in his work".

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 20, (A. P. I.): Recorded at 8 a.m., on April 20, 1946:

Abu 92 79 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmedabad 111 8 0 0 nil, Bangalore 91 71 0 plus 0.1, Baroda 113 79 0 0 nil, Benares 96 74 0 1.0 plus 0.8, BOMBAY 93 82 0 0 nil, Calcutta 88 71 0 1.2 plus 0.2, Cawnpore 99 76 0 0.2 nil, Cherrapunji 69 62 0 8.4 minus 7.1, Delhi 101 76 0 0 minus 0.2, Hyderabad (Dn) 99 72 0 0.5 minus 0.9, Hyerabad (Sd) 109 75 0 0 nil, Indore 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Karachi 88 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 105 80 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Lucknow 99 74 0 1.1 plus 0.9, Madras 93 79 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Madura 97 77 0.7 0.9 minus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 86 63 0.2 1.5 plus 0.8, Mysore 91 72 0 3.8 plus 2.6, Nagpur 103 68 0.9 1.3 plus 0.9, Ootacamund 71 50 0 1.3 plus 1.7, Patna 94 73 0 1.5 plus 1.3, Peshawar 101 71 0 0 minus 1.3 Poona 103 74 0 0.3 minus 0.1, Rawalpindi 104 72 0 0.4 minus 1.1, Sholapur 102 74 0 0.5 plus 0.3, Simla 67 57 0 2.1 plus 0.8, Srinagar 88 51 0 0.5 minus 2.0, Surat 108 81 0 0 nil.

APPLICATION FOR PASSPORTS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: Persons to travel abroad are advised to apply to the Passport Officer for passports well in advance of their intended departure. The grant of passports and visas involves reference to more than one authority and it is difficult to complete the procedure in a short time.

Even if intending travellers get their actual passage allotments at short notice, they are usually aware that they are going to travel and they should apply for their passports well beforehand. The office of the Passport Officer is in the Bombay Government Secretariat.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Vanmala, charming star of Wadia Movietone's—

—"Sharbati Ankhen" at the Minerva

NEWS *PAST AND PRESENT*

Unity Productions' forthcoming picture entitled KURUKSHETRA, combines mythology and contemporary times by presenting its leading lady as an actress, playing Draupadi, who is so carried away with her own realistic rendering of the role that she is inspired with the spirit of mythology's well-known heroine and emulates her in serving humanity at large.

The leading role is played by a new comer called Shamli, while the male star opposite her is none other than golden-voiced Saigal. Nawab, Radha Rani and Biman Bannerji are others in the cast of this picture which promises very interesting fare.

MINERVA'S NEXT

Sohrab Modi has already begun work on a new production—a social tentatively called MANJHDAR. The cast has not, to my knowledge, been yet announced, but one would not been far wrong in presuming that Mehtab, the Minerva favourite will, most likely be the new picture's chief luminary.

A new production unit, with the banner of Rangmahal Ltd., performed, the other day, a 'muhurut' of its maiden photoplay. This is to be called BHOOKH. The name suggests that the film will contain a slice of realism which may be a bit too much for some of our well-fed bourgeoisie.

"Bhookh" is to be directed and produced by Dr. Safdar Ah. Husna, a new discovery is to be the star of the picture.

"...WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD"

Film producers are indeed beginning to be bold, particularly 'freshmen' in the line. A new film concern, christened JAI HIND PICTURES, announces that it is to produce, as its first-born, a lusty baby who will be the screen counterpart of Netaji Subhas Bose.

We wish these ambitious producers the best of luck. They certainly seem to want to walk along labyrinthine paths....

Views

Majestic: 3rd Week

ALL FOR A SON

Jamuna plays the lead in Art Films' TAKRAR, enacting the role of a village girl who is forced to marry a youth she does not love, owing to the wiles of the boy's doting father.

This film sets out to place paternal love on a pedestal, even when it actually marrs young lives. Iftikar, Aruna, Nawab and Molina are to be found in the supporting cast.

Novelty: 7th Week

VISHNU DEVOTIONAL

Anant Marathe, of "Ram Shastri" fame, plays the name role in Vishnu Movietone's latest devotional BHAKTA PRALHAD based on the life of a saint, who opposed violence and evil with truth and goodness as his sole weapons.

Ullhas plays the villain of this picture, while Leela Chitnis enacts the role of a loving mother.

"Bhakta Pralhad" was directed by Dhirubhai Desai. It carries a particular appeal to the more thoughtful among picturegoers.

Royal Opera House: 5th Week

PAST SPLENDOUR

RAJPUTANI, the Ranjit historical, revives much of the pomp and splendour of bygone days. It depicts the life of Rana Pratap Singh, a role filled by Bipin Gupta, who fought valiantly for the freedom of Mewad.

Veena plays the chief feminine role in this film, while Jairaj has been cast as Sukta Singh, her lover and a member of the opposite camp, whose love this courageous girl puts second to her patriotism.

"Rajputani" was directed by Aspi.

Super: 22nd Week

POPULARITY PLUS

Eastern Pictures' ZEENAT has attained the peak in popularity among current pictures and will soon be celebrating its silver jubilee.

Shaukat Hussain directed this social which presents Nur Jehan as a brave woman who faces ostracism and hardship in the process of proving the paternity of her posthumous child.

Karan Dewan and Wasti lend excellent support to the leading lady. This is, essentially a woman's picture.

FRANCO FEARS RUSSIAN ATTACK?

SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA

Paris Conference Prospects

LONDON, April 20 (A.P.A.): Authoritative diplomatic quarters appeared strongly inclned today to the sombre view that the Four Power Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris next week will make or break the prospect for a united peace settlement in Europe.

Authoritative sources said that both Britain and America realise there is a distinct possibility the Paris Conference may produce a critical showdown with Russia.

Major issues facing the Foreign Ministers on which there is no sign of agreement nclude Moscow's claim for trusteeship over Tripolitania, for a third of the Italian Navy and for dol. 100,000,000 in reparations. The United States has repeatedly and persistently demanded that treaties with the Balkan countries include guarantees that their most important communication line, the Danube, be open to traffic of all nations and that all nations have equal access to the trade of these countries. Britain supports this demand, but Russia argues such questions should be left to the countries themselves after the peace treaties have been signed.

While the Deputy Foreign Ministers have wrangled over these questions, Moscow has proceeded to negotiate special bi-lateral trade pacts with the Balkans.

Azad Calls For Panel Of Names From Madras Congress Party

(Continued from Page 9)

Section v(C) of the Legislative Assembly Act should be suspended for purposes of this meeting.

SUSPENSION NOT CALLED FOR

Mr. Raghava Menon speaking next said that such a step would not be necessary. Suspension of Section 5(A) of the Legislative Assembly Act was not called for. He said it was the duty of the members as long as they had taken the Congress pledge, to abide by it and carry out the instructions of the Congress High Command.

Mr. Raghava Menon also said that they had already landed themselves in a "delicate situation" by ignoring the early instructions of the Congress High Command by rejecting the leadership of Mr. Rajagopalachari and therefore he appealed to the House to see that at least this time the instructions of the Congress High Command were not "thrown overboard".

CONFLICTING SITUATION

The second half of the discussion today had not proceeded half an hour, when on a closure motion by certain members, the Chairman, Mr. Giri, winding up the afternoon's deliberations said that the house was faced with two conflicting situations; on the one hand they had Section 5(A) of the Legislative Assembly Act and on the other the Congress pledge which they had all taken and which demanded summary and implicit obedience to the High Command's decisions.

As Chairman of the House Mr. Giri was not at all for exercising the point of order in suspending Section 5(A) of the Legislative Assembly Act, for purposes of this meeting as that would mean he was going against the Congress pledge. He said that he was first a Congressman who had taken the Congress pledge and next alone Chairman of the House, enjoying whatever prerogatives his office implied. Therefore he indicated that he had no other option except to take up the day's proceedings again with the Congress High Command for further clarification and reconcilement of Section 5(A) of the Act with the Congress pledge.

The Legislature party that met for the third time today was thereafter adjourned

AZAD'S CALL TO SACHAR

LAHORE, April 20. (A.P.I.): In response to an urgent call from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, the Hon. Lala Bhimsen Sachar, Finance Minister, is leaving for Mussorie this evening.

Sec. 144 To Stay In Lahore

LAHORE, April 20. (U. P. I.): In view of the tense communal situation the District Magistrate of Lahore has extended till April 30 the order promulgated under Section 144 on March 16 last, prohibiting meetings and processions, etc.

FORTIFYING FRONTIER ALONG FRENCH BORDER

Spanish Communists Mobilising In Southern France

LONDON, April 20. (U. P. A.): Spanish frontier despatches said today Spain had completed the construction of "a number" of new blockhouses, casements and machinegun nests at the Western end of the Franco-Spanish border.

Colin Wills, correspondent of the "News Chronicle", said the new fortifications were pointed out to him on a tour of the border area with Spanish Maquis. He said that a machinegun nest went into action last Thursday night, killing a secret agent who attempted to cross from the French side

Meanwhile, a note from Generalissimo Franco was received listing the activities of Spanish Communists in the South of France, and observers understood it also charged that Russia planned acts of aggression against Spain.

Madrid despatches said the note states that a Russian ship had arrived at Marseilles with 15,000 tons of ammunition for the anti-Franco forces on the frontier, while other reports said the note alleged that disguised Russian officers were photographing and mapping the defences in the border area.

TRIBUTES TO BOMBAY'S FINANCE MINISTER

Kher's Appeal To Business Community

Under the auspices of the Bhavnagar Praja Mandal, a public meeting was held at Madhav Baug on Saturday evening to congratulate Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta on his election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and his appointment as Finance Minister. Mr. Motichand Kapadia, speaking on behalf of the Mandal, said it was a matter for pride for the people of Bhavnagar State that Mr. Vaikunth Mehta was appointed Finance Minister of the Congress Cabinet.

Mr. Manilal Seth said that the honour done to Mr. Vaikunth was fully deserved.

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta drew attention to the importance of raising the standard of life of the Indian villager and he was quite confident Mr. Mehta as Finance Minister would contribute a great deal towards the attainment of this object.

SERVANT OF INDIA

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the appointment of Mr. Mehta as Finance Minister was not only a matter of pride for the people of Bhavnagar but also for the whole province and in selecting him Mr. Kher deserved congratulation inasmuch as Mr. Mehta's experience and qualities would be a source of strength to the Minister. He held a high place among those who understood and practised the teachings of Gandhiji. Mr. Mehta had intended joining the Servants of India Society soon after graduation. But though he did not join the Society, he dedicated his life to the service of the country through the Co-operative movement and it was in the spirit of a servant of India that he had undertaken the responsibility of Finance Minister.

India would soon be free and money would be needed to improve the economic and social condition of the people. Mr. Brelvi hoped that when Mr. Mehta as Finance Member asked for more money by way of taxation the rich would readily put their hands in their pocket and give him the money.

Sir Chunilal Mehta said that Mr. Vaikunth Mehta had for many years rendered invaluable but unostentatious service through constructive and nation-building activities and was fully equipped for the responsibilities of a Finance Minister by reason of his experience, his probity, his ability and, above all, his solicitude for the welfare and progress of the agriculturists with whose needs he was fully conversant. Sir Chunilal had no doubt that Mr. Mehta would be a tower of strength to the Bombay Cabinet and would prove a very successful Finance Minister.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya referred to the contribution made by Mr. Mehta to the development and progress of the Co-operative movement, and referred to the services rendered by him in various other fields of national activity.

Mr. Dwarkadas wished all success to Mr. Mehta.

KHER'S TRIBUTE

Mr. B. G. Kher referred to the great difficulty he had to experience in persuading Mr. Mehta to agree to become a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly to accept the Finance Ministership and he succeeded only with the support of Mahatma Gandhi. He had known the good work that Mr. Mehta had been doing for many years and he was confident that he would be a great success as a Finance Minister. Mr. Kher took the opportunity of appealing the business community of the Province to help the Bombay Cabinet in fighting against gambling drink and blackmarketing. If they really and truly followed Gandhiji's teachings and wanted the Congress to succeed in its object, those of them who indulged in blackmarketing and profiteering, especially in regard to articles of food and clothing should desist from their evil practices.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta was then garlanded on behalf of various organization. Replying to the speeches he said that he undertook his responsibilities as Finance Member as an opportunity for serving the people. The objective the Congress had in view were well-known and so far as his own sphere of work as Finance Minister was concerned, it might be best described in the words of Lenin "From each according to his capacity and to each according to his needs." He said he was overwhelmed by the kind and generous words spoken by various speakers.

Mr. Mehta paid a tribute to the late Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.

Nagar Parishad's Move For Social And Economic Uplift

The second day session of the All-India Samasta Nagar Parishad was held on Saturday morning, when Dr. Baijnath Vyas presided.

The starting of an Employment Bureau for the educated and poor members; preparation of the census of the members of the community scattered in different parts of India; and writing the history of the community formed the gist of the resolutions.

Another resolution also proposes to encourage Nagar young men to join industrial enterprises, and take to higher scientific studies and to join Military, Naval or Air Forces.

The Ladies Committee resolution strictly enjoined the principle of Monogamy and the 'Sagothra' system of marriage, but discouraged the equal marriageable age of the bride and bridegroom. It also recommended the re-marriage of widows and the simplicity of marriages.

The final resolution called for the Union of all 6 sections of Nagar community in the interest and uplift of the Nation.

La Spezia Jews Impatient

Proceeding To Palestine "With Or Without Br. Permission"

LA SPEZIA (Italy), April 20. (A.P.A.) The motor ship "Fide" with 1,014 Jewish refugees aboard was preparing today to sail for Palestine with British permission or without it.

Last week the passengers ended a 75-hour hunger-strike after Harold Laski, the English Socialist leader, said he would present their claims to enter Palestine to Prime Minister Attlee.

While awaiting word that entrance for the refugees had been arranged, Dr. Joseph Bepaz, leader of the group, said the ship would go to Palestine with or without British permission. "We cannot wait any longer. We have been waiting 2,000 years already," he said.

Breadless Easter For Many London Families

LONDON, April 20. (Reuter): Many London families will go short of bread this week-end and some will have none something that never happened during even the darkest days of the war.

Although no actual shortage exists, large numbers of people many started queueing at six in the morning bought more than they needed fearing there might be scarcity. Others bought extra to take with them as sandwitches on Easter holiday trips. In some parts of London shops were sold out and closed by mid-day.

House Where Mahatma Was Born

AHMEDABAD, April 20. (U.P.I.): A proposal to erect a suitable memorial near the house where Mahatma Gandhi was born at Porbander is being considered by some millionaires of that place, it is understood.

The house where Mahatma Gandhi was born will be preserved, it is learnt, as a monument while some other houses and the surrounding space will be purchased where a fitting memorial will be raised. The house has already been purchased by a leading businessman from the owner of the house who belongs to the Gandhi family.

Ghavam Speaks Of Russian Generosity

TEHERAN, April 20 (Reuter): At a Foreign Ministry luncheon in honour of the Soviet Ambassador to Persia, Ivan Sadchikov, the Persian Prime Minister, M. Ghavam-es-Sultanen, toasting him said: "It is our great joy that in the short time you have been in Persia great strides have been made for reaching good understanding between the two friendly neighbouring countries and past misunderstandings have turned to complete friendship. When I met your beloved leader, Marshal Stalin, and saw the greatness and generosity of the Soviet Government, I came to the belief that everything was to be asked of such a government and nothing would be demanded. Fortunately this has been achieved."

MELBOURNE (By Mail.)

To overcome absenteeism on racing days, a Melbourne firm broadcast the races, work being suspended while each race was in progress.

The firm acted as bookmaker and gave the profits to the employees in the form of dividends at the end of the day.—Reuter.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

people—after fifty years of struggle—march nearer to Freedom A new political atmosphere prevails, with the advent of Congress Ministries in most provinces. If only the reactionaries and die-hards are defeated by the people's unity, soon we might even have a National Government at the Centre. I submit that one of the first changes to be inaugurated by the people's representatives in offices should be the liquidation of the imperialist restrictions on the issue of passports.

Subject to an equitable system of travel priorities so long as the present lack of shipping continues, an Indian should be free to go out and travel abroad—for purposes of education, business, journalism, wanderlust, or just for fun—without "reference to more than one authority"—which means in effect Gestapo-like Police control of one's personal freedom. I know it is not a matter of urgency for the vast mass of people—like the questions of food or clothing or land revenue—but it is one of those psychological factors which are painful reminders of our years of slavery, and must be abolished if we are to FEEL free! An easily available passport to Russia or Rumania or Tabiti or Timbuctoo, might well mean a passport to—Freedom!

NEED FOR MORE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Kher Assures Cooperation To Spread Education At Reception To Vartak

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The necessity for shifting the emphasis from the merely academic to agricultural education, was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, at a reception to Mr. G. D. Vartak, Excise and Reconstruction Minister, given yesterday by the Bassein Education Society. The reception was held at the home of Topiwalas at Nepean Sea Road, and Mr. B. G. Kher presided.

Sir Sitaram Patkar, President of the Society and an ex-judge of the Bombay High Court, welcomed the Prime Minister and Mr. Vartak. He recalled his association with both of them for many years, and expressed the hope that the Prime Minister, who also held the Educational portfolio, would help them in an Agricultural College which they wished to open. They were also expecting to open a Science College.

Mr. Vartak, replying to the welcome, said he considered himself a humble soldier of the Congress. When Mr. Kher did him the honour to select him for a Cabinet post, he had to obey. He had no option.

It was his desire to see that every village was self-sufficient. He had many schemes before him, some of them legacies of the plans contemplated by the previous Government. He was examining them carefully, with a view to their adaptability and usefulness.

He did not believe that mere legislation would work wonders. More could be achieved by getting the cooperation of the people. He was sorry to note that the drink habit had entered even villages. They would proceed with caution and firmness to eradicate the evils from which people were suffering.

Mr. S. K. Patil recalled his 25 years association with the Topiwalas whose munificence to charitable causes, especially education, knew no bounds.

The last to speak was Mr. Kher. He said that in India there was an urgent need for more agricultural colleges. Higher education which did not relate to life was worse than useless. India was an agricultural country like China, but unlike China, agricultural methods in this country were still primitive. If the general prosperity of the country had to increase, then it was essential to overhaul agricultural methods. This could only be done by giving much greater importance to higher agricultural education and then applying the accruing benefits to the country as a whole.

He told the organisers of the function to draw up a scheme for an Agricultural College, and he assured them that the present Government would co-operate.

Concluding, he paid a tribute to the sterling qualities of Mr. Vartak and he felt personally honoured at the reception given to Mr. Vartak, as he had chosen Mr. Vartak for his Cabinet.

DR. MOOS MEMORIAL FUND

Sir H. P. Mody, Chairman of Dr. Moos Memorial Fund, in an appeal says:

It has been resolved to commemorate the life-work of Dr. Moos by establishing a Tuberculosis Wing at G. T. Hospital, Bombay. The Wing will have its own Wards, Theatre, X-Ray Screening, Out-patient Rooms and a small Clinical Laboratory. The amount of money required to achieve this purpose will be Rs. 2,00,000. The Government of Bombay have given their approval to the scheme.

A memorial of this nature would not only suitably perpetuate the long arduous services rendered by Dr. Moos to the Hospital but also prove to be an important step in the fight against Tuberculosis.

It is for these reasons that we appeal to you for help. We feel confident that your generosity will help us to prove a dictum of a former President of the U.S.A.—"With vision and devotion voluntary forces can accomplish more than any spread of the hand of Government."

U. S. COAL STRIKE CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, April 19, (UPA): The Department of Labour abandoned today its hope of a week-end break of the eight day coal strike and feared that another week of the current impasse might force the nation into a major industrial crisis.

Unless there is a quick change in the outlook, the U.S. is faced with the threat of sharp cutbacks in steel production with grave reconversion repercussions.

DARE-DEVIL BEAUTY ALTERED FAR EAST HISTORY

Once Law Unto Japs; Now Awaits Trial For Betrayal Of China

CHUNGKING, April 20 (Reuter): A Manchu Princess whom Chinese patriots called "Mata Hari of the Far East" is now awaiting trial, accused of betraying her country as Japan's number one Secret Agent in a prison cell in Peiping City where her ancestors once ruled in royal splendour.

She is 39-year-old Toshiko Kalashima, woman of many disguises who bent men to her will, sometimes masquerading as a student, teacher or dancing girl, sometimes appearing in the silken gown of a Manchu nobleman or the uniform of a general.

After a career of thrilling vicissitudes she was captured through the efforts of a Chungking agent who disguised as servant, penetrated the fortress-like Peiping Mansion where she held her revels guarded by cunningly-designed traps and snares as well as by police dogs and two specially trained white geese.

BORN OF BARON IN CHINA

Favourite daughter of the Manchu Prince Shu, Member of China's last Imperial House, Toshiko Kawashima took the present name when adopted by Heijiro Kawashima, Japanese instructor who had served under her father before the fall of the Manchu dynasty.

BRED IN JAPAN

After her father, despairing of gaining power, committed suicide, the 10-year-old Princess—"Oriental Pearl as he used to call her was sent to school in Japan dressed as a boy and using a boy's name. From high school where she learned Ju Jutsu, she went to the Tokio Military Academy where she graduated at the age of 19, already well-versed in the theory of war and espionage.

The turning point came in her life when she attracted the attention of the Black Dragon Society—powerful Japanese secret organisation with aims of world-wide conquest.

SHE PAVED WAY FOR JAP CONQUEST

After numerous political manceuvres including a period spent as a pupil of the famous Japanese secret service chief, General Kenzo—sometimes called "Lawrence of Manchuria"—the Princess in 1931 is alleged to have played a part in her first outstanding international event—"the Mukden incident" which finally launched Japan on the road to open aggression leading to the conquest of Manchuria.

Two months later General Doihara and Toshi Koyawashi are said to have made a sudden visit to Tientsin When they left they had with them 26-year-old Hsuan Tung, better known as Pu-Yi, dethroned Emperor of China.

Pu-Yi then became the puppet of the Chief Executive of Japanese conquered Manchuria.

PRIED INTO SOVIET SECRETS

Next came the Princess most perilous mission—spying in Russian territory. Passing herself off as a Chinese student, she obtained secret information of Soviet military strength east of Lake Baikal, receiving as a reward the Japanese medal for Distinguished Service.

Her next exploit was organisation in the Jehol Province of a Blood and Iron Corps" which paved the way to Japan's bloodless seizure of this gateway to inner Mongolia.

After a final assignment in Hongkong she was detailed to Japanese occupation forces in North China and settled in Peiping to enjoy the power which her work had brought her. Dressed usually in the picturesque dress of a Manchu nobleman with a flowing gown, satin boots and a skull cap with a jade button and recognised by only a few of her intimates, her wish was law with the Japanese Police and Occupation Troops. Her household became something resembling an Imperial Court, with Chinese petitioners always waiting to beg for favours.

But the end was near. After watching her for months, Chungking agents broke into her house 24 hours before Japanese envoys were due to sign the surrender agreement in Peiping and arrested her after learning she had planned her escape.

British Retort To American "Top Secret"

LONDON, April 20 (Reuter). Alan Moorhead whom "the daily Express" described as "Britain's greatest war reporter" replied in that paper today to the charges made against Field Marshal Montgomery by Ralph Ingersoll an American journalist, in his book "Top Secret"

Moorhead quoted Ingersoll as saying that Montgomery had "failed" at Caenn and described this as "a dreary and empty piece of nonsense". "Shortly before the Normandy invasion Eisenhower and all his senior Generals and Planneru met at Saint Paulu School in London" Moorhead wrote today. Montgomery as Allied Commander in the field outlined the plan. The essence of the plan was that the British armies should hold on the Left at Caenn attracting to themselves the heaviest German forces while the Americans broke through on the lightly held flank on the right

A FACTOR IN
INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Today, India has the power, the resources, the ability, and the experience to build herself into a force to be reckoned with in the Industrial Map of the World. Commendable progress, expansion and achievement have already been recorded, and India is well on the way to the ultimate realisation of her cherished aim

We, the House of KAYCEE, are proud to have contributed towards the shaping of India's Industrial Future. Our growth has been founded on a basis of solid financial stability and high resolve. Our success is demonstrated by our range of thriving enterprises listed below.

THE RADIO LAMP WORKS LTD., at Karachi, the largest of its kind in India, manufactures lamps for every home and industrial need.

KAYCEE GLASS WORKS LTD., at Shikohabad (U.P.) manufactures shells for electric lamps, tumblers and thermos flasks.

KAYCEE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

with Factories at Lahore, Shikohabad (U.P.) and Poona produce the following variety of manufactures:- • Electric ceiling and pedestal fans, electric exhaust fans and electric motors. • H.T. Transformers for power distribution. • Technical precision instruments, such as Pyrometers, Galvanometers, Switchboard instruments; etc. • Electric Lamps. • Expanded metal sheets.

MANAGING AGENTS:
KAYCEE & CO. LTD.
Head Office: THE MALL, LAHORE.
BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • KARACHI • LAHORE • MADRAS • NEW DELHI • POONA • SHIKOHABAD (U.P.)
COPYRIGHT RANJIT K.2

REWARD £ 500

You Can Be YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN.**

In order to popularise OTOGEN in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

NOTE—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero. Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

NOTE: For speedy and permanent results please use our ROYAL OTOGEN containing extra strong, rare, and costly ingredients.

Prepared for Ruling Chiefs, Princes, Nobles and High-Class Gentry.

Price Rs. 25/- per box. Packing and Postage Free.
(Royal Otogen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otogen).

OTOGEN LABORATORIES

27, NICHOLSON ROAD, LAHORE.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Bombay Stockists:—

1. Marshall & Co., 171, Hornby Road, Bombay; 2. M/s. Perry & Co., Ltd., Grant Road, Bombay 7; 3. M/s. P. Harkisondas & Co., Ltd., 314-316, Lamington Road, Bombay; 4. M/s. Vora Bros., Princess Street, Bombay; 5. M/s. Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Junction, Bombay, 6. P. Ramanlal & Co., Princess St., Bombay; 7. M/s. Akbarally Ebrahimji, Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay; 8. M/s. Atlantic Stores, Colaba Causeway, Bombay; 9. M/s. Powells Limited, Lamington Road, Bombay 4; 10. The Grand Pharmacy, Charni Road, Tram Junction, Bombay; 11. The Oriental Pharmacy, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; 12. M/s. Jethalal Monji & Co., Lalbaug, Bombay 12; 13. The Lalbaug Pharmacy, Post No. 12. Bombay; 14 M/s D. Macedo & Co., 250-51, Main Road, Poona 1; 15. M/s [illegible]nnu & Co. Chemist. Surat: 16 M/s. Chimanlal Chunilal & Co. Chemist, Princess St. . Bombay 17. The Cosmopolitan Stores opp. J. J. Hospital. Bombay 8

FREE CONSULTATION

We have also made arrangements for the treatment of all complicated diseases by a qualified Medical Authority where personal attention is devoted to every individual case.

Consultation Hours:—Week days 6 to 9 P.M., Sundays 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

AGA KHAN FINAL, MEMORABLE IN MANY WAYS, KALYANMAL'S DESERVING SUCCESS. CHIEF CREDIT TO DURGA PRASAD, BHOPAL'S FATAL MISTAKE. THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT. SPARTAN CUSTODIAN SUSPENDED. PENALTY BULLIES WASTED. TIME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF GAME.

One of the grandest finals ever seen in Bombay hockey was witnessed at the Azad Maidan on Wednesday last.

It was the Aga Khan Cup's Golden Jubilee Year and Governor Colville rightly discribed it as the Golden Jubilee final. The stands were packed to overflowing by an enthusiastic crowd which might have easily numbered 8,000. It must have been a revelation to many as both the contending parties were outsiders,—and none of the local favourites, the Lusitanians in particular, were in it. After what I saw of the Beighton Cup final last year I can definitely state without any fear of contradiction that in point of popularity, the Aga Khan Tournament has no peer in the whole country.

MEMORABLE IN MANY WAYS

It was, indeed, a memorable final replete with interesting episodes and exiciting moments. And it was a clean game too—admirably handled by umpires J. A. Scott and A. J. Francis. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the crowd thoroughly enjoyed the contest from beginning to end. Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, the former Executive Engineer of our P.W.D., who was sitting next to me, told me that he would have something to remember in his retirement in England where he would be going shortly. Many people will cherish it in their memory for a long time owing particularly to the sporting character of the engagement.

KALYANMAL'S DESERVING SUCCESS

Kalyanmal Mills from Indore fully deserved their success, though the margin of 4 goals to 2 is a little flattering to their superiority. Even though they managed to secure an early lead of 2 goals, Bhopal was within an easy reach of equality on several occasions. In fact an indecisive verdict would not been an unfair comment on the run of play. Nevertheless, the opportunism of the Indore forwards aided by their brilliant Wingers Champalal and Gendalal, helped them to gain the laurels which they missed narrowly last year.

On Tuesday I was dicussing the prospects of this match with Sheriff Abu Jasdenwalla, after Kalyanmal had put the issue beyond doubt against the Rawalpindi Spartans. Friend Abu favoured the chances of Bhopal, as he rightly pointed out that the Indore side would be playing three days in succession, which their opponents would enter the field quite fit and fresh. But I argued that Bhopal had failed to defeat Kamala Club when they played with only ten men and a stop-gap goalie. Of course everything depended on the ability of the Kalyanmal players to produce sufficient stamina to last a hectic battle. This they did splendidly.

CHIEF CREDIT TO DURGA PRASAD

The lion's share of Kalyanmal's success goes to their untiring pivot, Durga Prasad. Whether in helping the attackers of the defenders, he appeared to be omni-present. He is undoubtedly the best centre-half seen this season. I doubt if there is any other in the whole country to outclass him. There was not a shadow of dirty play in all his tackles and manoeuvres. He exercised uncanny precision and judgment in both his spoiling and feeding methods. In these activities he was ably asserted by his Captain, Rozario, at his left. Akhtar Hussein was also a tower of strength in the deep defence. His long-range clearances drew Indore from many a tight corner. Nanneylal between their sticks stone well too.

BHOPAL'S FATAL MISTAKE

Bhopal was really let down by their defence. It is perfectly true that Bunney Khan, their zealous centre-half, worked over-time to hold the persistent marauders at bay. But they made the fatal mistake of relying too much on the aggressive qualities of Badruddin, their star forward. There is not the least doubt that he is an attacker far above the average. But it was a pretty hard job for him to cross over the barricade set up against him by Durga and Co. Still it was really amazing how he got his way through time and again. Perhaps a little more reliance on his colleagues would have paid better dividends.

It is generally forgotten that in a team game cohesion between partners is more fruitful than mere individual efforts, however, brilliant they may be. In this respect Kalyanmal set the best example this season. Nonetheless, it was a matter of great credit to Bhopal to reach the final after a lapse of six years. Maybe, they may come back next year—strengthened and re-vitalised—to win the trophy again.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

Whatever glory there might be in attracting the largest number of entries from up-country in the history of the competition—personally I would prefer a selected few, as they keep down the expenses and show really good game—there is not the least doubt that Joe Birtwistle, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament tried his utmost to make the Golden Jubilee Year golden in every respect.

But the Spartans from Rawalpindi provided the fly in the ointment. They had created an excellent impression, to start with, by their businesslike methods. It was only when they were pitted against superior talents that they showed themselves in this true colours. It was clear that they could not take a defeat in a sporting manner. When their right full-back was sent off the field and they were all cautioned, it was hoped that the warning would have a salutary effect on them.

SPARTAN'S CUSTODIAN SUSPENDED

But their custodian, Latif, surpassed everything we have seen in the way of unsporting conduct. His behaviour against Kalyanmal players was outrageous. Not satisfied with kicking Rozario for no fault, he went on to kick two others. Santoo Ram and Gendalal, in a dangerous manner—even after he was cautioned by Umpire Francis. It is strange that these incidents remained unnoticed by the official concerned. There was a big uproar from the stands for marching orders for the culprit. But Francis was unmoved. We may thank our stars that nothing worse happened.

On a complaint from the Captain of the Indore side, the B.P.H.A. Committee took cognisance of the offences referred to above and suspended Latif for a period of three years. Such a dangerous player does not deserve a place on the sporting field.

PENALTY-BULLIES WASTED

Have you ever heard of a score of penalty-bullies awarded in any tournament? Well, the last session of the Aga Khan Cup had the privilege of recording as many as 21. These were days when this punishment was a rarity. It meant a sure goal against the offending side. So it was awarded with the utmost care and consideration. But these days see them frequently awarded—and almost as frequently thrown away. Confrere Giri of the C.P.J. tells us that 9 of these penalty-bullies went abortive. Similarly penalty-corners are even more innocuous these days. Evidently excitement and anxiety to score play a greater part in the make-up of present-day players than their old predecessors. Steps should be taken to moderate them. But more necessary is an investigation for the cause of causes for the issue of such a large number of penalty-bullies now-a-days.

TIME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF GAME

It seems that the hockey-goalkeepers are now following the tactics of their soccer confreres. They slip and slide, sit on the ball and do all kinds of tricks to save a goal. Only a few can kick the ball and kick well. It is high time for those who aspire to be first rate custodians to practise and master this art. Many of the penalty-bullies are undoubtedly attributable to the wrong tactics and methods adopted by the present-day goalies to save their change.

With the World Olympic Games fast approaching—they will be held in London in 1948—Provincial organisations must see to it that these defects are remedied. It is generally admitted that there has been a marked fall in the standard of our play. If we wish to retain our world supremacy in this game, we must make every effort to raise it to its pre-war level as early as possible.

Let us talk it over—

Isn't it often said that we in India have had an easy time fighting our battle for equality, as compared with our sisters in the West?

I hope I am not imposing this relationship upon women of the Western countries, some of whom still consider the coloured people as a sub-human species! Remember the A.T.S. girls refusing to sail Home with a Ceylonese bride of their own white brother officer?

But to retrace our step to the battle of equal rights. It is claimed on all sides that it was our men who first launched the struggle on our behalf. Of course, there have been many and there are still not a few who see red in this movement and want to oppose it in the name of traditions and religion. But the wise have been on our side and why not? There's nothing unnatural about it. For it was due to the strictures of the men considered wise that we lost our freedom. Wasn't it Manu the grand old man of antiquity who enjoined the father, the husband and the son to protect the female while declaring her unfit for freedom?

Who on earth could question the wisdom of a man who gave us laws on which the whole structure of Hindu society is based? But now the impregnable structure fortified by popular religion is shaken to the foundation by inexorable forces of knowledge, science and economics. Therefore it is only proper that men should support our demands for equal share in rights as well as responsibilities. After all they aren't doing us any favour, they are redressing their own blunders.

* * *

At long last the Central Assembly passed the Bill recognising the Hindu wife's right to separation and maintenance in case of inhuman treatment by the husband. Hindu marriage will no longer be an insoluble tie. The wife who had to surrender her primary rights as a human being for the glory and glamour and also gold of the status of "Grihini"—mistress of house will no more be at the brute mercy of her lord and husband. She will at least be spared the humiliation of being treated as a chattel when another woman comes to usurp her status and privileges in the kingdom of her home.

She will not only have the right to separation (that would be a good riddance for the man!) but she will be entitled to maintenance which will compel the husband to think twice before he marries a second time and in many cases it will deter the woman usurper from going in for the bargain. It won't be a bargain for her at all then!! Not at least for the educated ones who nowa-days seem to be specialising in this crafty business.

* * *

So then let us congratulate the men for redressing their centuries old mistake. Though some overcautious men in the Assembly counselled staying of the Bill till the completion of the Rao Committee's findings, the chivalrous Dr. Deshmukh couldn't suppress his impulse to "reward the women for their contribution in social and political progress in the country." The Doc. was obviously excelling himself in his bedside manners, for to some men the Bill was a bitter pill to swallow! however, let's tell the Doc. that we are in no mood to be grateful for such ostentations generosity. It was our due and we have secured it and no more sob-stuff about it.

—*Leela*

Myth Of Gretchen

German girls as willing war booty—with a mission!

By Alfred Joachim Fischer

"By heaven this girl is lovely!
I have never seen the like of her
She is so modest and virtuous
And a little pert withal.
The redness of her lip, the light of her cheek
I shall never forget them all the days of my life
The manner in which she cast down her eyes is deeply stamped upon my heart."
(Faust's first impression of Gretchen.)

Gretchen's story has captivated a whole world and penetrated into the subconscious mind of people ignorant of the actual story of Faust. Even the cowboy from Texas and the Australian lumberman, whose literary knowledge stops short of Goethe's works, unconsciously based his ideas of the German woman on it.

Allied reports strove to tear up this false picture during the war. They described the female hyenas in the concentration camps, the women slave drivers who were the terror of the foreign workers, the women who carried guns; but the descriptions, true and realistic though they were, have but little effect. After the conquest of Germany Tommy Atkins generally retained his power of sober judgment. If he fraternised at all it was without spiritual strain.

Of the Canadians and especially the Americans we have more critical observations to make. The amis (German nickname for G.I.s) are widely hated. Even in Bavaria, where conditions are relatively good and rations are almost the same as in England, their unpopularity is increasing. This does not prevent their judgment of conditions in general and the German population in particular from being lenient. It is repeatedly observed that large numbers of the departing Americans and a not negligible number of the Canadians have become friendly towards Germany and propagandists in her favour.

GIRLS AS WAR BOOTY!

If we examine this a little more deeply we find its reason to lie almost exclusively in the (Gretchens of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hessen and so on. They are praised for all sorts of things, for their cleanliness, their model housewifery and their examplary modesty. We are left with the impression that they are quite perfect, that they never wanted the war, and that they never formed the hysterically enthusiastic advance guard in Hitler's rise to power and victory over the German people.

It would be a fundamental mistake in psychology to dismiss these views ironically or cynically. Is it really affection which is offered to the foreign soldier, the man who yesterday was being fought face to face or stabbed in the back? An important Nazi theorist, Dr. Wilhelm Stapel, has laid down in **"Das Deutsche Volkatum,"** which he published in Hamburg, the proper attitude towards the victor:

> "It is a primitive principle of all warfare to regard girls as plunder. The intensification of virility in our days naturally leads to the view that girls are to be looked on as booty."

Stapel, who recommended the separation of love and marriage and who invented the wretched phrase, "Love's place is at the end, not the beginning of a marriage", naturally evolved his theory of girls as booty for the victorious German fighting men. It became a dogma, however, and passed into the subconscious. The average German girl allows the foreign victor the right to regard her as booty. As little feeling is wasted as by a Geisha over a guest in a Japanese tea room.

PRODUCING CANNON FODDER

Under the kaiser and Hitler the German woman's only mission in life was to produce cannon fodder for the Fatherland. When a socialist member declared at a meeting of the Raichstag in 1931: "We cannot advise the women of this country to bring more children into the world while international insecurity continues we do not know if our sons will be left dead on the battlefields," Dr. Ley, later leader of the German Labour Front shouted angrily: "You fools! What else are sons born for?"

Whole philosophies were built up on this theory that woman's sole mission in life was to produce cannon fodder. In Germany this led to the glorification of the unmarried mother as in no other civilised country of the West. Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, the influential Nazi philosopher, condemned monogamy in **"The Myth of the Twentieth Century"** as detrimental to the race, advocated polygamy and raised unmarried mothers to the rank of national heroines. He even advised that unfaithfulness should no longer be accepted as a reason for divorce so long as it promoted increase among the racially pure. Dr. Ernst Stotzer, the Dresden anthropologist, expressed the principle of "motherhood at any cost" more coarsely by saying "in our new Germany every swastika must have a nappy hanging beside it."

The idea was put even more clearly by Professor Ernst Bergmann, Head of the Faculty of Philosophy at Leipzig University:

HER NATIONAL MISSION

"In the ideal state the childless woman should be without honour. We shall always find a sufficient number of men ready and willing to fertilise all women and girls."

Thanks to Hitler's adventure this requisite number is no longer there, but the German woman does not lose sight of her national mission. Without future soldiers, no future glory, no final world conquest. Is not the strong and virile son of the Anglo-Saxon nations a messenger of Wotan, come to beget his own enemy of tomorrow? Perhaps his own sons born in wedlock will one day meet Gretchen's children on the battlefield. Who can plumb the hidden thoughts of the German woman, brought up to submission and obedience?

Frau Scholtz-klink, who, as a German women's leader, ought to know what she was talking about described the type as follows:

> "The girls of to-day have returned to creative needs. They submit to them humbly and happily and recognise in them their divinely appointed task for blood and soil. This is the new type of German woman."

This type will even go on fulfilling her task for blood and soil and for the honour of the Fatherland when she has to seize a foreign medium through which to do it. Gretchen is well trained in impersonal and State-sanctioned affection The letters found on prisoners of war include not only love-letters with the oft-recurring title "Mein Rauber!" but also curious leaflets and pamphlets. They all bear the same coat of arms and the promising title: "Union of Lonely German Women."

> "We do not want your money, so ask at once to see a membership card" (organisation even among the "lonely"!) "Dear German soldier", it goes on, "we are waiting for you who are alone in the world without wife, fiancee or sweetheart. Fix out sign on your glass when you go into a cafe or hotel near any railway station. A member of our League of Lonely Women will take care of you at once, and the dreams which you had in the trenches and the longings of your lonely nights will find fulfilment. Our members are everywhere. for we women understand our duty to our country and to the men who are defending it."

The final sentence is hardly consoling or promising to a bourgeois mind

> "Don't be shy. Your wife or sweetheart is one of our members too." Nazi philsophy officially laid down the principle that an illegitimate child must be of high racial value because it is the fruit of love and not of habit or degeneracy

ALL NAZIS!

Between 1925 and 1946 lie the experiences of the second world war. Yet inquiries by the Americans have shown that in their zone nearly all the girls who solicit the soldiers hold Nazi views. In Darmstadt an inquiry was held: "Does Germany need a new Leader to cure her?"

(Continued on Page 6)

"The Propaganda about Gretchen, the brave and irreproachable German woman, has borne rich fruit . . . . . The soldiers who fought bravely against Hitler's troops are defeated by his sirens . . . .

"Is not the strong and virile son of the Anglo-Saxon nations a messenger of Wotan, come to beget his own enemy of tomorrow? Perhaps his own sons born in wedlock will one day meet Gretchen's children on the battlefield!"

Women's Page

Needlework Notes

SCOTTIE AND TERRIER TOWELS

For each day of the week you can have a perfectly designed dog towel The Scottie is trying to be sociable with the terrier, so that they too can accomplish a household task each day. The day of the week is in script, which increases the artistry of each design.

POST-WAR KATHIAWAR

Re-Construction of Life and Polity in Kathiawar States, by **Kevalram C Oza**, B.A.,LL.B., Rs. 5/12.

After quoting the words of Sir Stafford Cripp expressing he hope of a rapid development of representative institutions in the Native States, the author deplores "the present shocking state of affairs, from the manipulation of food, clothing and service goods, as also the failure of law and order over large portions of rural areas" in Kathiawar, and suggests how these problems can be solved by a democratic process. The author also discusses the present social and economic life in Kathiawar and urges removal of the existing harmful elements therein. He urges a single High Court for Kathiawar. He suggests a political union between Cutch and Kathiawar and a broader coordination with Gujarat and Rajputana; and appeals to the Baroda State to associate itself more closely with the life of the province as a whole. The book offers useful suggestions to the people and princes of Kathiawar.

N.H.P.

Gujarati Books

Malaria, by Vithaldas Maganla Kothari, Published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad. Price Re. Re. 0-7-0.

This is the last word on Malaria. The subject is treated in a popular way, so that even the most ignorant and unlettered person can unlder stand the origin of this troublesome disease and the way in which to treat it when attacked and prevent it

"Manav Arthashastra," by K. Narhari Dwarkadas Parikh, Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Admedabad Price Rs. 6-0-0.

This substantial volume of six hundred eighty four pages is a milestone in the Literature in the subject of Economics in Gujerati. In seven sections, this subject has been efficiently handled from all points of view, Western and Eastern, not in a soulless or impersonal manner, but as it touches Humanity, as it touches the welfare of the "man" at large. Its outstanding merit lies in its last section, which gives this Indian villag and its activities, like Agriculture, cattle preservation, manufacture of khadi (weaving), and the provision of village requirements, by potters and others. Their due place, and emphasis their importance, if a village wants to be come a self sufficient, and self contained Economic unit. K

CONGRESS-NA-"SATH"-VARSHAN By Dr. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA (Adapted by Bhagwandas Hiralal Bhukhanwala, pp. 43; As. 8 (Congress Prakashan Mandal, Bombay).

The Congress Prakashan Mandal, Bombay, is to be congratulated on bringing out promptly a rendering in simple yet vigorous Gujarati, of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's brochure giving a rapid sketch of the origin of the Indian National Congress in 1885 and the movements viz, reformist, self-government' Home rule, Swaraj, Purna Swara' and Mass revolt, which it has led upto now.

HIND SARKARNI SHIKSHAN YOJANA–compiled by VITHALDAS MAGANLAL KOTHARI pp. 41; As. 6.

The Navjiwan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, is continuing to put forth its stream of extremely readable and valuable booklets in Gujarati, excellently got up and priced low so as to suit everybody's pocket. This is the 30th book in the Gujarat Vidyapith Granthavali and contains a sketch and critique of the Sargent Scheme of Education, with the latest available statistical information about the state of education in India and elsewhere.

HINTS FOR ECONOMY

Making The Most of Your Income, by **R. E. M. Beale** (D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co., Bombay) pp. 170 Rs. 2/8.

An astonishingly large number of small things that matter most in making the sum total of comfortable existence for a person of limited means, is comprised in this vivacious little volume, born out of daily experience and enriched with the aphorisms of Shaw, Mahatma Gandhi, Shakespeare and a host of others. Young people who will not deign to learn from their austere elders, will find this a cheerful and profitable companion containing, in 23 chapters, simple and easily observable devices of how to make their small income yield double and treble results, with the exercise of a little forethought, organisation and care.

Tuberculosis, by **Riaz Ali Shah,** The very name of this disease inspires dread and despair; yet medical science asserts that with care and caution, this terrible disease has and can be prevented, detected and cured. To show how this is and can be done, is the purpose of this illustrated pamphlet T. B. is not inherited; it is contacted. The author gives some simple precautions through which the disease can be avoided and when it occurs, how it ought to be dealt with. The pamphlet deserves to be translated and widely distribut ed. N.H.P.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

TARIKH-E-AZAD HIND FAUJ. Compiled by Munshi Abdul Qadir, and published by the Hali Publishing House ,Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 163. Illustrated. Rs. 3.

This book presents an anthentic-record of events that ultimately led to the formation of the Indian National Army. The compiler who is himself a veteran soldier in the fight for India's freedom, assures the readers that not a single event has been left uncorroborated and this fact alone greatly enhances the value of the book. It also gives a faithful account of the first I.N.A. trial and reproduces excerpts from the diary of "Lt. Colonel" Shah Nawaz. This has been made possible because of the valuable help given to the compiler by the Defence Committee. The book also reproduces a few speeches delivered by the three "accused" officers after their release in which they have thrown further light on the Azad Hind Fauj. The book under notice is perhaps the first of its kind in Urdu and as such it is decidedly an addition to the political literature of the Urdu language. It also gives a detailed life-account of Mr. Subash Chandar Bose which makes, a very inspiring reading indeed. The book is most opportune and it is hoped that the idea undying this landable effort will be widely appreciated.

"BANDE"

When von Rundstedt dramatically counterattacked in the Ardennes, the German war machine was out to crush its enemies with all the fury at its command. Part of this fury was to be seen in the little village of Bande in December 1944 when the Gestapo had its last great orgy of bloodshed.

Circulated in this country by the Belgian Consulate is a small pamphlet telling the story of Bande and of the patriots who died there. It contains the usual evidence like which so much has been compiled all over Europe to tell the world of the crimes committed by the Nazis.

With all due respect to the gallantry of the men who lost their lives in Bande, there appears little point in bringing out pamphlets of this kind just now. The world is a little tired of the war and of the Nazis and their atrocities. What is much more interesting to us, (and the Belgian Consulate here might enlighten us) is to know what is happening about the monarchy in Belgium. Is the issue of Leopold's return finally decided? Is there any feeling brewing in that country that he should return? These are the questions to which we have no answers.

Read

Science & Art of

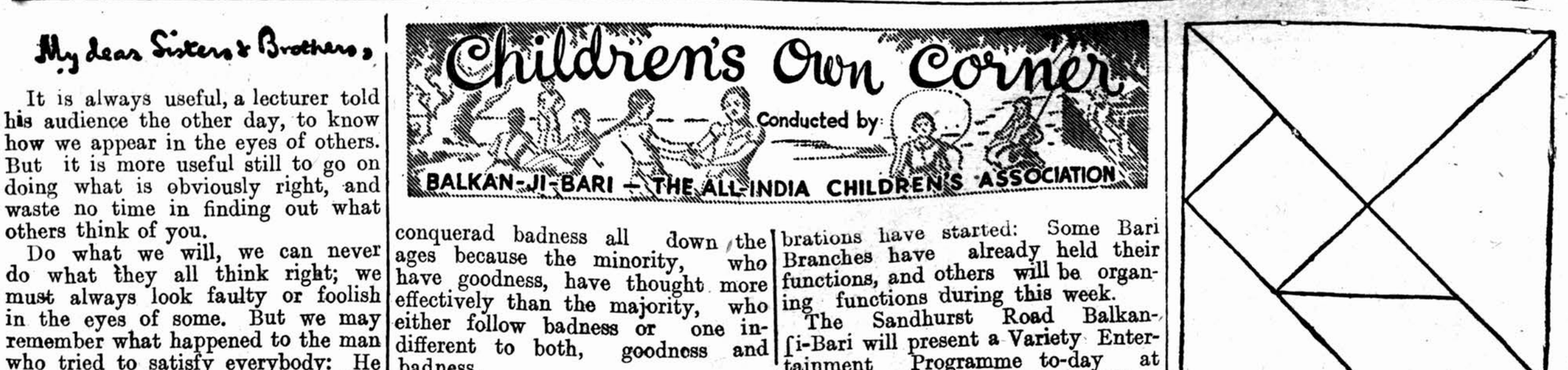
INDIAN MUSIC

BY

Rai Bahadur R. L. Batra

Rs. 3/4-

LION PRESS—LAHORE



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is always useful, a lecturer told his audience the other day, to know how we appear in the eyes of others. But it is more useful still to go on doing what is obviously right, and waste no time in finding out what others think of you.

Do what we will, we can never do what they all think right; we must always look faulty or foolish in the eyes of some. But we may remember what happened to the man who tried to satisfy everybody: He satisfied nobody—not even himself.

* * *

I read in a book that it was not enough to think rightly: we must think effectively.

The idea is that goodness has conquerad badness all down the ages because the minority, who have goodness, have thought more effectively than the majority, who either follow badness or one indifferent to both, goodness and badness.

This is true; but how does one think effectively? The best way seems to think persuasively. It is far better to attract people to goodness than to attempt scolding them out of badness.

* * *

A friend of a well-known person who died not long ago wrote to me of him these notable, few words: "He had his faults, like everybody, but I could name against every fault something that was good in him."

Is not that a rule we all might follow with advantage?

When we observe some failing, whether in friends or acquaintances, would it not be well to pause and recollect some balancing good point? It would be doing simple justice to them, and we should feel all the happier for that kinder impulse. Suppose we try it.

* * *

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari "Children's Fortnight" celebrations have started: Some Bari Branches have already held their functions, and others will be organing functions during this week.

The Sandhurst Road Balkan-ji-Bari will present a Variety Entertainment Programme to-day at 6 p.m. at the Anand Bhuvan, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Similarly, the Local Branches at Ghatkopar, Matunga, Lal Baugh, Vile Parle, Khar, Marine Lines and elsewhere will have a busy time: Days and times of their functions will be announced in the Engagements columns of the local newspapers.

Boys and girls of the different Bari Branches will move round the various localities with Donation Boxes for collecting funds: It is earnestly hoped that everyone will help in these efforts to serve the children's cause.

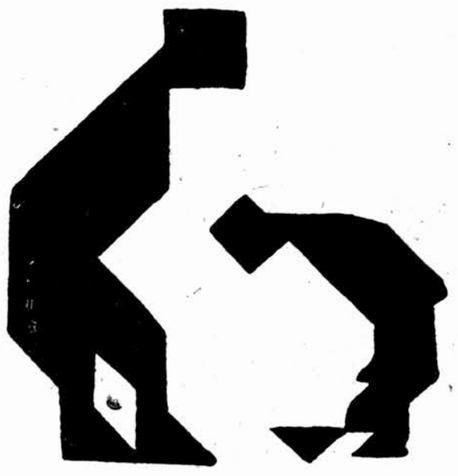
* * *

All can join the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association: It does not matter if you are staying at Bombay or elsewhere. There are nominal fees, and on being enrolled, the Members get beautifully designed Certificates.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of the Association, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies Stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



Here are two specimens of figures prepared from triangles: For particulars read the next column.

Cutting out triangles of different sizes from coloured or black paper is an interesting occupation when you form the different pieces into little figures or scenes. The best method to work on is to first cut a perfect square, and from that square make different triangles and smaller squares to provide the pieces you require. Pasted onto white paper, the many quaint figures look very charming, as do the ones published at the end of the previous column.

Conception of Municipal theatre—Bombay in contrast to New York—Wanted both theatre and art—Task before Congress ministry—Broadcasting to reflect country's genius—India in Foreign Films—Latest about Tagore Society—Plan of exhibition not known.

The "City Centre" has provided to New York a low-price, high-quality and non-commercial municipal theatre though founded as recently as three years ago, it has gained immense popularity as a centre of drama, music, opera and ballet. The success achieved by it in its very first season had inspired the then Mayor Mr. F. M. LaGuardia to express the hope of seeing similar institutions established throughout America in the near future. The City Council has given to the citizens a theatre and has, at the same time, undertaken the responsibility of disseminating among them art of definite standards—art of the right sort.

IN AMERICA AND INDIA

The prospects of a municipal theatre being founded in Bombay have brightened up with the sanction by the Corporation of the provision made for the same in the budget. But Bombay's municipal theatre will be unlike New York's City centre in more than one respect as the condition of the stage is not the same in the two countries. The retrogression of the theatrical art in India in recent years has left the Government and civic administration unmoved, although it is unprecedented in her cultural history. The initiative now taken by the Corporation gives ground for optimism as regards the future of the stage at least in Bombay.

Besides the construction of dramatic theatres there are other pre-requisites of the resuscitation of the theatrical art, and the foremost among them is encouragement by the Government and municipality. Hitherto the Government has followed the obstructionist policy by imposing on the stage restrictions in the shape of the entertainment-tax, licensing regulations and censorship. In spite of that the stage could keep its head above water until the advent of the talkie.

The set-back also failed to move the Government to relax its grip on the stage. The popular Ministries which were installed in various provinces with the inauguration of provincial autonomy were expected to change the policy adopted by their predecessors and to render some help at least to dramatic art in its state of distress. They too then left it alone to fight its battles for survival. But the history should not repeat itself.

FOR CONGRESS MINISTRY

Bombay should give a lead to other provinces in the direction of the construction of municipal theatres and of the revision of the official policy towards theatrical art. The Congress Ministry should include encouragement to the stage among the urgent items on the programme of its work. It should, to adopt a logical procedure, convene a conference of a few directors and artistes—professionals as well as non-professionals—and persons interested in or connected with theatrical performances and should listen to their grievances and complaints and ascertain their views. The Ministry will, then, find it easier to formulate a scheme for encouragement to drama and allied arts.

Drama will find a home in the theatre but not the freedom which it needs for its growth. The Congress Ministry in its second regime should emancipate drama from the shackles forced on the same by the alien bureaucracy. It should teach the police department to regard drama as an art, and not armament and to respect the dramatist as an artist and not to shadow him as a political suspect or criminal. The censorship in its present form has denied, to the dramatist, full freedom of expression and has precluded the growth of drama to its full stature.

The economic poverty and physical and moral degradation of the people prompted the Congress Ministry before the war to forego large revenue by adopting the policy of prohibition. The cultural interests of the people should now move the Ministry to forego the revenue from the entertainment tax on the stage. Exemption from the tax relaxation of licensing regulations and revision of the scope of censorship are the immediate requirements of arts presented on the stage. The Ministry should start with such passive measures as long as it cannot do something concrete to instill new life in the stage.

The provision of the municipal theatre is a voluntary undertaking of the Corporation of Bombay and not an obligation under the Municipal Act, nor is it likely to be followed by other municipalities as a precedent, but the cultural interests of the people and the future of the theatrical and allied arts demand the construction of municipal theatres in other towns also. The Congress Ministry should consider the desirability of making it obligatory by legislation on district municipalities to provide, according to their means, theatres in the towns under their administration.

ART OF RIGHT SORT.

The City Centre of New York is under the care of an experienced director. It has its own opera company and symphony orchestra and has plans for its further development outlined by the director. The municipal theatre of Bombay is expected to be a "to be let" theatre as the Corporation will build a structure but will not organise it as a centre of art of definite standards—will not exercise "cultural control" over its use. The difference between New York and Bombay is obvious and is fundamental.

The municipal theatre of Bombay, being presumably a non-commercial concern, should bring the best of art within reach of the people. It should on no account, be allowed to be exploited by polished art-commercialists for their own ends and by the organisers of the shows of costly "art for charity's sake." Regulations prescribing to the organisers of shows the maximum and minimum rates of tickets should not be considered as unjustified if the rent of the theatre is fixed at a low level with the object of making art accessible to the people.

The theatre should vindicate the dignity of the Corporation by presenting art of the right sort. It should not offer an asylum to puerile art and tomfoolery. For obvious reasons the Corporation will have to envisage the problem of exercising control in some form from the very beginning. The architectural design of the theatre should be Indian and also monumental. The Corporation should provide a beautiful home for the drama and the Congress Ministry should offer freedom and facilities to it for its growth. Both should work hand in glove for the resuscitation of the stage.

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING.

Mrs. Winifred Holmes, who was formerly Talks Producer of the British Broadcasting Corporation and who visited India recently to study the work of the All-India Radio made some interesting observations in her address to the East India Association. London, a few days ago. She said that broadcasting is alien to the Indian traditions and then made a reference to the limitations of precise timing as unsuitable to Indians whose genius it is to extemporise.

Limitations in the form of precise timing are a great handicap on speakers. They require the latter to condense the talks or to leave out something important from them. Talks are read and not delivered—a procedure which deprives them of the vitality and the touch of spontaneity. Restrictions imposed by the bureaucracy have prevented the radio from developing into a national organ.

So far broadcasting in India has been a mechanical process—an imitation of western methods, and not expression of the creative spirit of India. It has degraded music—an art—to the level of a vocal craft. Mrs. Holmes is hopeful that India will be able in the near future to use and develop the medium of broadcasting in her own way and out of her own genius. The Indian radio should develop its own technique of broadcasting and programme-planning. It should discard the western models.

INDIA ON SCREEN

According to the latest news from London, India is going to appear in some form in two British Films. Mr. Arthur Rank, who has regained the control of Pinewood Studios, has taken in hand "Black Narcissus" and is going to produce the same as a major picture with Indian background for world exhibition; and Mr. Alexander Korda has introduced in "Thief of Bagdad", dialogues and music in Hindustani. The motive behind such undertaking is not unlikely to be commercial.

Has India any control over the representation of her environments, culture, languages and music in the Films produced in Foreign countries? The reply is bound to be in the negative. Foreign producers are welcome to represent India in their films, but they should select the right men and right material for the purpose. India should know how and where she is to be filmed and should also insist upon being consulted by those who venture to tap her resources. Control in time will leave no ground for protests after misrepresentation.

INDIAN ART IN LONDON

Reuter's message dated April 8 from London reveals a movement for holding an exhibition of Indian art in London early next year. It is surprising that the Tagore Society which has taken the initiative in the matter should, within the short period of its formation find itself competent to undertake the task of presenting Indian art—ancient and modern—to the British public. The preliminary ground is said to have been already covered. An exhibition committee is appointed and a representative of the same has left for India to make arrangements for the collection of modern and ancient Indian paintings and other objects of art.

The Tagore Society is not known to have defined the scope of the exhibition or worked out a plan for it Or, perhaps, it has reserved the right of revealing its secrets to those whom it would elect. The organisation of the exhibition of Indian art, has, for some years, been a controversial subject—a fact which is not likely to be unknown to the Tagore Society—a newcomer in the arena. A comprehensive exhibition in London was demanded by some Britishers and Indians before the war, but strong protests were raised in both the countries against the way in which certain institutions wanted to organise the exhibition.

IMPLICATION OF THE TASK

How does the Society propose to collect exhibits from India? Such an inquiry has to be made since no regional committees are formed especially to collect and select the modern works. It is reported that the Society's representative will visit various Indian States for collecting exhibits. And he will select the material according to his judgment and will probably receive guidance and advice at places like Calcutta and Delhi. The revivalistic school of Bengal will presumably predominate the section of modern paintings. Will Bombay be conceded the privilege of representation?

Bombay has founded its own school of Indian painting which is progressive and is independent of and distinct from the revivalistic school of Bengal, but in recent years attempts have been made in interested quarters to under-estimate the achievements of Bombay and to boost Bengal as the national school. Only a few days ago Bombay was not represented by the typical example of its school of Indian painting, in an exhibition held at New Delhi, which was ostentatiously labelled as 'International'

The Tagore Society ought to realise the magnitude and implications of the task which it proposes to undertake. It will expose itself to strong criticism and protests if it fails to collect the right and sufficient material for presentation of the glorious past of India and if it misses to recognise Bombay as a distinct school and to secure its representative examples for the section of modern paintings. The society should take its strength before embarking upon any project of an exhibition of Indian art in London.

Kasturba Gandhi

BY: S. N. SWAMY

A Versatile Artist

Mr. S. N. Swamy of Mysore is a versatile artist. He first made his mark as a portrait painter. More than this he got his portraits autographed. In his album today there are autographed portraits of almost all he celebrities of the world not excluding Adolf Hitler. The quality of his work can well be judged from the pencil sketch of Kasturba reproduced above.

Mr. Swamy is now covering new grounds. He has now captured and depicted on his canvas every aspect of Hoysala architecture and sculptures in the Belur and Halibed Temples, particularly of the dancing figures. These he intends publishing in America shortly.

THE reporter was interviewing a soap manufacturer.

"Now, to what," he said "do you attribute your success?"

"To clean living, my friend; to clean living," was the reply.

"DID your grandfather live to a green old age?"

"I should say so! He was swindled three times after he was seventy."

*

AN absent-minded film producer walking along Wardour Street was stopped by an alms-seeker, who related to him a thrilling sob story.

"Try to work out a happy ending," said the producer, walking on, "and bring the script to me next week."

CIGARETTE AGENCIES

WANTED—Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. ORIENTAL TOBACCO CO., Cawnpore. 77

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"It is one of the most amazing paradoxes of the Indian Society," my father (alas, no more) used to say, "that those who make their clothes dirty are supposed to be clean, while those who wash them are supposed to be unclean; that those who cause all the dirt and filth and excreta are supposed to be clean, while those who remove this filth and clean our homes and streets are supposed to be unclean!"

I was reminded of this again and again during the days of the sweepers' strike, when garbage dumps rose menacingly high in every street and a stale, foul stench filled the air from Colaba to Mahim Causeway. For peculiarly enough, the sight of these garbage hills did not make ordinary citizens like me bitter or angry against the sweepers. Indeed, every whiff of the awful stench, every ugly pile at a street corner, made one realize the magnitude of the debt that we owe to the sweeper community for the social service they have been rendering to us for thousands of years. Not that I was unaware of the danger of epidemic that might be caused by the accumulated filth already crawling with vermin, but that I was equally aware of the greater disease that this strike was helping to banish from our society—the disease, the cancer, of untouchability!

*

The Harijan has been oppressed for centuries, ground down and buried in filth, not because of something about the form 'Varnas' written in some scriptures or ancient legal codes, but because the sanction of religion was used to permanently allot him the lowest position in the economic structure. It is only because of their economic helplessness that they have had to endure this degradation and misery. It follows, then, that only by their economic betterment can they be helped to raise themselves culturally and socially, and ultimately regain a status of equality in the new casteless Indian Society.

*

Those That Lay Down The Law - - - - - -

It is said that the demands of the Bombay sweepers were too extravagant, that they were already assured of a consolidated wage of fifty or fifty-five rupees per month. But I ask: Who is to judge what is adequate compensation for this kind of work? You and I—who hold our handkerchiefs to our noses and walk hurriedly past whenever we smell or see a garbage dump? The high caste plutocrats who need half a dozen servants to dust their rooms and would not even touch a broom, much less clean a lavatory? The Society ladies whose expense on eau-de-cologne and rose-water was doubled during the sweepers' strike—Oh, my dear, one simply can't drive past the Market these days? Anyone who lays down the law that thirty or forty or fifty rupees is more than a reasonable wage for a sweeper is welcome to get a job in the Municipal Health Department on these terms and prove his theory by practice! They talk of five rupees per month as more than adequate allowance for sweepers doing 'unclean' work. I dare them to enter a sewer once and if they can remain there for five minutes they would have earned five rupees—I will pay them a rupee per minute! No, not all the statistics you can muster can cancel the fact that the sweeper is doing an unpleasant but socially essential task and, therefore, he is entitled to lay down his terms for doing this work.

It is alleged—and it might be true—that interested parties have exploited the grievances of the sweepers for their political ends. But that does not in any way affect the justice of their demands. Moreover it is unfair to dismiss economic demands of workers simply because they are supported by some parties for political reasons. That sort of argument was used against Gandhiji himself when he used Salt as a symbol of Satyagraha, against him again when he glorified the Charkha to break Britain's textile monopoly, against the Congress when, under Pandit Nehru's leadership, it took up the grievances of the U. P. peasants in 1934, against the Communists when they raised a cry against the hoarders during the Bengal famine, against the Congress again when it took up the issue of the I.N.A. prisoners, and recently against both Communists and underground Socialists when they provoked and supported the strike of the Naval ratings. One can understand his sort of reasoning being used by the Government and the vested interests to discredit a popular rising against economic injustice, but certainly it does scant credit to well-known Congress leaders to talk like that.

The only way you can prevent opportunistic exploitation of economic grievances is to—REMOVE THE GRIEVANCES by giving a fair deal to the workers!

*

Science And Not Social Reform

History will record to Gandhiji's everlasting glory that it was he who gave back their self-respect to the submerged millions of untouchables, that he roused the conscience of the higher caste Hindus against the injustice and humiliations that have been heaped upon the hapless outcastes. He prepared the psychological background for an assault on this citadel of injustice and reaction. He shook the caste system to its roots by doing the sweepers' work with his own hands, by inter-dining with the untouchables, by admitting them to his ashrams on terms of equality, by organizing schemes for their education and uplift. But experience has proved that sentimental gestures, however sincere, do not ensure social equality unless they are backed by far-reaching economic and social readjustments. The ultimate and complete redemption of the untouchables will be achieved not by social reform but by Science. Sanitary plumbing alone can save them from the unclean tasks allotted to them by society—tasks whose unsavoury nature is not changed by conferring the title of 'Harijans' (Children of God) on the untouchables!

But, meanwhile, social pressure by concerted trade union action is a legitimate weapon which they can use to get their grievances redressed. The Bombay sweepers' strike was proof positive that the down-trodden and the oppressed are no longer in a mood to suffer injustice. Its successful culmination will be a source of strength and inspiration not only to untochables elsewhere in India but also to victims of injustice everywhere in the world, in their struggle for social justice and economic freedom. But, while it lasted, I hope, the strike impressed upon us all the vital service that the sweepers render to the community, and how poorly they are compensated for it. What are a few garbage dumps left standing for some days and the inconvenience they caused to us, when viewed against the background of exploitation of untouchables that has gone on for centuries?

*

Freedom Is The First Step

Finally, one word to my Harijan friends: Whenever victims of injustice raise their heads and stand up for their rights, there is a danger of their just bitterness against existing society taking an undesirable, chauvinistic form? I have heard indignant Negroes in American vowing horrible vengeance against the whites whenever they get a chance. I have heard some embittered Indians speaking in the same violent manner about the British. It will not be surprised if you harbour such thoughts against the caste Hindus. But, as intelligent and self-respecting citizens, I expect you to analyse the political and social conditions clearly and not be confused and misled into destructive paths which all ultimately lead to self-destruction.

Two facts I would like to impress upon you: (1) But for the stultifying influence of foreign imperialism, Indian society would have evolved into casteless equality long ago, and untouchability banished altogether. Freedom is the first step towards social equality. (2) You are not the only victims of social inequity—there are millions and millions of peasants and workers whose condition is different to you only in a slight degree. Your salvation is inevitably linked with the freedom of the country and the abolition of all forms of exploitation introduced or perpetrated by imperialism. To this end you have to co-operate with others, to lose your identity in the vast multitude of all the oppressed—rather than make the badge of your previous humiliation into the mark of a militant, exclusive new caste. We are aiming at the liquidation of ALL castes, not the reversal of their balance of power!

It was humiliating to find some of you greeting your greatest friend and most devoted champion—GANDHIJI—with black flags and hostile slogans when he came to live amidst you in an effort to further identify himself with your life. Such actions cannot injure him—but they injure the cause of your freedom which he has espoused so consistently and so long.

*

Are You Going Abroad?

"Persons intending to travel abroad are advised to apply to the Passport Officer well in advance of their intended departure. The grant of passports and visas involves reference to more than one authority and it is difficult to complete the procedure in a short time....."

—COMMUNIQUE.

Reading this helpful announcement, I feel like crying out, 'a la Americain', "Telling me, brother!" Don't I know it that it involves reference to more than one authority and it is difficult to complete the procedure in a short time?" Indeed the procedure is so long that sometimes "it is difficult to complete it" even in FOURTEEN YEARS! And thereby hangs a tale.....

In 1932, certain students of a North Indian University were bitten by the travel-bug and decided to organize a trip to Afghanistan on behalf of the University Historical Society. I forget what "historical" purpose exactly we invented as an excuse for our projected expedition—I still don't know whether there are any historical monuments in or around Kabul!—but we were as excited as if we were going to climb the Everest or conquer the North Pole. All the arrangements were made: Money was found, University authorities' permission obtained parents and guardians assured that the adventure was quite harmless, extra warm clothes tailored to counter the cold breezes of the Hindukush mountains. There was only one hitch .....the passport which we had applied for three months in advance! But, as the communique quoted above reminds us, "the grant of passports and visas involves reference to more than one authority....."

And so as we waited day after day, week after week, our original enthusiasm ebbing away, our passport applications were "referred" back and forth to these "more-than-one" authorities. The University was asked to report on our record and to certify our character. The collectors of our respective districts were ordered to institute searching enquiries into our—and our families'—political antecedents, with the help of the Police and the C.I.D. Was one a terrorist? Had one ever thrown a bomb? Or been arrested for sedition? Or was any member of one's family connected with the Congress? Had one any Communistic or Socialistic leanings? Did one read any "Subversive" books? (On this point the secret report from student C.I.D. Agents in our University was called in). Soon it seemed that all the authorities—all the way from the Governor to the Village Chowkidar—were "involved" in our passports. The whole future of the British empire seemed to be threatened by the visit of these half a dozen boys to Afghanistan!

At last they arrived—the passports! For everyone except—Me! The enquiries in my case, it was explained, would take a few days more. Meanwhile the vacation was coming to a close and so we left Peshawar, after sending a wire to the Government to forward my passport there.

The party stayed for a week in Peshawar, but no passport came. So they left (I accompanied them up to the Afghan border, even sneaking past the sentries to literally set foot on the free soil of Afghanistan) and I remained in Peshawar, waiting for the passport and determined to catch up with the party in Kabul. I waited three days. seven days. ten days.

*

Still Waiting - - - - -

I am still waiting for that passport. I have been waiting for it for fourteen years. It was not granted. Nor was it refused. Who knows one day I might get a long khaki envelope pasted over with an Economy Slip, informing me that at last the Governor-General-in-Council had been pleased to grant me a passport to visit Afghanistan.....!)

Later on I was to learn from an uncle in Government service that the authorities would not give me a passport because I was regarded as "politically dangerous." My speeches in the Debating Society (duly reported by the Police spies among the students) did not breathe the spirit of lovalty that would make me a "safe" individual to be let loose abroad.

"But", I protested "what has a harmless educational tour to Afghanistan got to do with subversive politics?"

"It is not Afghanistan but what lies beyond—Russia! The Government feared you might establish contact with Soviet agents....."

Good Lord, this had never struck me! Even if they had given the passport I doubt if I would have had the brainwave to contact any Bolshevik beards in Kabul.

Others, however, were not so 'naive.' At least one member of the party that was allowed to go—a timid, thin little fellow with thick glasses—did manage to sneak into the Soviet Embassy in Kabul and had the thrilling experience of actually setting eyes on more than one LIVE Red Russians and discussing the Indian political situation as well as the Russian communistic system with them.

So, after all, the elaborate precautions taken by the Government were not unwarranted—even if they were unsuccessful! But there can be another way of looking at things; for the boy who defied the British spies to pay a visit to the Soviet Embassy in Kabul in 1932 is today a veteran of the Post-August struggle and has recently come out of jail—bitterly anti-Soviet!

Which does prove something or the other. Or does it?

*

Thou Shalt Not Escape!

Frankly, I cannot understand all this fuss about passports. The presumption seems to be that thereby the Government prevents political "undesirables" from leaving the country—but if they are "undesirables", why force them to remain? And if it is necessary to keep them all under the vigilant eyes of the C. I. D. in India, why are the Indian revolutionaries abroad prevented from coming back to India? Palme Dutt had a much difficulty in coming to India as Mrs. Pandit had in going out of India. And yet the really "dangerous" revolutionaries always manage to go out and come in when they like—all the Police and C.I.D. and the Army of the British could not prevent Subhas Bose from leaving India without a passport! I know the cases of dozens of Communists, terrorists and others who have repeatedly managed to leave India without a passport. It is only the minor fry "undesirables" like this scribbler who seek formal official permission—and DON'T GET IT!

The principle of the Government in this matter seems to be: "There are some people who want their country to be free. Let the Bureaucracy, the Police and the C.I.D. harrass them as much as possible. If they want to go out of India, don't let them go. If they are out of India and want to come back, don't let them come. If they are interested in the Soviet Union (like the Goodwill Mission of the F. S. U. which could not get passports even after four years!) then don't let them go to Russia. If they want to go to Indonesia, refuse them passports even to go to Ceylon or Singapore. The prisoners in this vast prison-house that is India SHALL NOT ESCAPE!"

*

Passport To Freedom

And yet the walls of this prison-house ARE breaking down, as the

(Continued on Page 16)

FOR OUR PREMIER'S ATTENTION!

I met our Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, the other day in his office in the Secretariat. It took me five minutes to get an interview without a previous appointment. Under a different regime it would have taken five days and, meanwhile, the Police would have investigated my antecedents up-to my great-grand father's generation!

Premier Kher is accessible not only to minor scribes but to every citizen. He told me how some unemployed Frontier Pathans came to him, confident that he would get them jobs. "You are our Premier", they said, "Where else shall we go?" Likewise humble, obscure people come to him every day with this or that request complaint or grievance. It means considerable strain on an over-worked Premier, but it demonstrates the confidence that people have in him and in the Congress Ministry, and the spirit in which the Ministers have undertaken their new jobs.

In the same spirit, we will devote this space every week to the ventilation of some public grievance sent to the Chronicler by any reader of the LAST PAGE, hoping that Mr. Kher will find time every Sunday morning to glance at this feature. In course of time, "FOR OUR PREMIER'S ATTENTION" may develop into the 'window of justice' for the people's Premier.

Humorous Skit

The Chair

By M. V. KAMATH

"Damn!" said my friend Madhavan jumping four clear inches out from my chair and landing squarely on the rug.

"What on earth is the matter?" I queried, innocently.

"This chair" replied Madhavan.

"What about it?" I asked again.

"There are bugs in it".

"Are there?"

Madhavan glared at me with venom in his eyes.

"Of course there are bugs in it," I said, soothingly. "After all, you know, they have to be somewhere and why not in my chair?"

"But they bite".

"Of course they do," I said by way of apology, "Whoever has heard of bugs that don't?"

"But why are they in your chair?"

I said I would institute due inquiries with the bugs themselves. They should be able to tell me.

But Madhavan would not be satisfied with the answer.

"You know, you remind me of Susheela and Gopal" he said.

"What about them?"

"They got married".

"Married?"

"Married".

"Nice thing to do in the circumstances".

"Quite," agreed Madhavan, "but you should hear the whole story."

"Go on".

"Well," began Madhavan eyeing my chair suspiciously, "this Gopal was a popular lad and had several friends".

"You mean cronies?"

"Yes, cronies".

"Dear to the heart, what?"

"Yes, dear to the heart".

"Go on, my lad," I said sympathetically, feeling interested in this Gopal and his crowd.

"Now these friends liked Gopal so much that they would drop in at his flat at all odd hours".

"So bad?"

"So bad".

"And Gopal liked it?"

"Of course he did."

"Then what was the trouble?"

"I told you he got married".

"Married?"

Married".

"So what?" I said, a bit bewildered, "couldn't a chap get married simply because his cronies dropped in at all odd hours of the day and night?"

"Exactly" said Madhavan, warming up to his point, "exactly".

"But what do you mean?"

"Simple, my dear Watson," said Madhavan assuming a serious air," the wife—that is Susheela, wouldnt' tolerate that".

"That? What?"

"The friends".

"But why?"

"Well, they were a nuisance".

"Nuisance?"

"Nuisance".

"Were they barking?"

"No"

"Howling?"

"No".

"Were they biting one another?"

"Never".

I risked one final question.

"Were they making love to Susheela by any chance?"

"My dear fellow, something much worse than that".

Cold perspiration began to stream down my cheeks. Here was an intolerable situation and my sympathies were entirely with Susheela and Gopal.

"Then what exactly were they doing?"

"They" said Madhavan, with an air of great deliberation, "they were occupying at various times the only chair in the living room!"

"Oh God!"

"Yes".

"That was very bad".

"Very".

"And nothing could be done to dislodge them?"

"Nothing".

"Absolutely nothing?"

"Absolutely nothing. It was a very comfortable arm chair".

"Couldn't he summon the Commissioner of Police or somebody?"

"Nope".

"Or call in the aid of the Military?"

"What? And have the friends shot you mean?"

"Drastic diseases need drastic remedies you know".

"But Gopal loved his friends".

I took two deep breaths and muttered Ram Nam. I could still see no light and my heart was with the couple.

"But you know Susheela was a clever girl?"

"She solved the problem you mean?"

"She did".

I revived and took two more deep breaths.

"How?"

"Simple, my dear fellow. She merely changed the chair".

"And got a new one?"

"In a sense, yes. But it was an old one".

"And how did it solve the problem?"

"Well, you listen. The first day after she changed the chair, a friend dropped in and plumped as usual in the cair. He was not long in it, however. For a few minutes he was a happy gentleman but as the minutes passed, he began to display marked discomfort. A few minutes more, he was getting fidgety and a few more—well, he seemed to remember an urgent appointment and was out of the house".

"Hmm".

"And the next friend seemed to remember a similar appointment too".

"And the next?"

"Also the next".

"And the next, and the next and the next?"

"And the next and the next and the next too".

"Sounds fishy. But what was it due to?"

Madhavan looked at me and I looked at the window. The atmosphere was very tense.

"Bugs" hissed Madhavan.

"Bugs?"

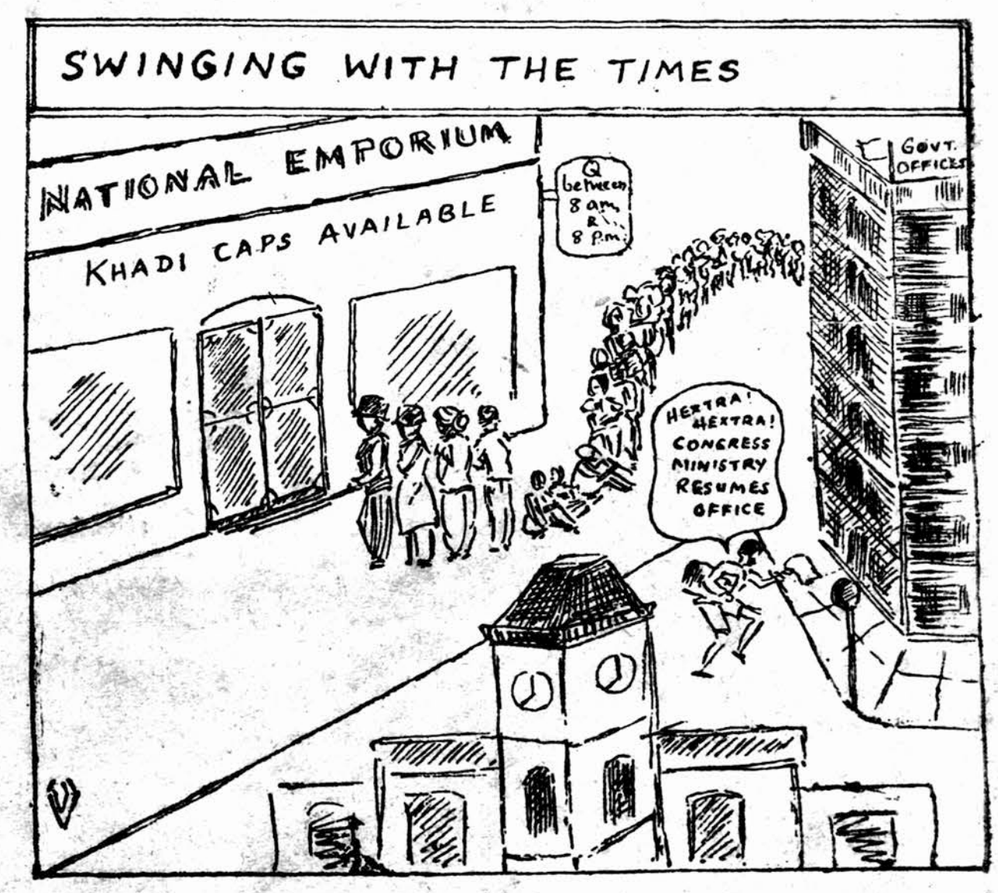
"Bugs".

I looked at Madhavan and he looked at the window.

"I have an urgent appointment to keep you know," he said, "and I must get going".

"But....."

This time Madhavan looked at me and I looked at him and we both burst into Chestertonian laughter.


SWINGING WITH THE TIMES
NATIONAL EMPORIUM
KHADI CAPS AVAILABLE
Q between 8 a.m. & 8 p.m.
GOVT. OFFICES
HEXTRA! HEXTRA! CONGRESS MINISTRY RESUMES OFFICE

Legacies Lost By Moustaches!

By F. R. MASON

Mr. FLEMING, an upholsterer of Pimlico, who died in 1869, left £10 to each of the men in his employ, provided they did not wear moustaches; those who refused to shave were to have £5 only.

Mr. Henry Budd, who died a few years earlier, excluded his son Edward from all benefit under his will if he should wear a moustache!

Many other restrictions have been laid by testators on beneficiaries under their wills. Lord Chesterfield, who died in 1773, provided that if his godson, Philip Stanhope, should "keep, or be concerned in keeping of, any racehorses, or pack of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that infamous seminary of inequity and ill-manners, during the course of races there; or shall resort to the said races, or shall lose, in any one day, at any game or bet whatsoever, the sum of £500," he should "forfeit and pay out of my estate the sum of £5,000 for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster."

SPORTSMAN'S WILL

Mr. John Perram, of Newmarket-was on the other hand, so little prejudiced against racing that he directed a payment of twenty guineas to be made, in certain circumstances, to "the winner of the next town plate,"

Wills are of great antiquity, and it is generally supposed that when Jacob "gave" to Joseph a portion above his brethren (Gen. xlviii. 22) the patriarch bequeathed that property to his son. Solon is said to have introduced wills into Greece in 594 B.C., and they were first regulated in Rome by the laws of the Twelve Tables (450 B.C.).

Why do we read so often of an indignant father cutting off his son "with a shilling"? It is because there was for many years a belief that a will was invalid if the apparent heir was **entirely** excluded from benefit; and the shilling was therefore merely a token payment. Actually this was never valid in law: a testator is not (in ordinary circumstances) bound to leave anything to his son. Where he is legally obliged to make provision for his dependants (as in the case of a widow), a shilling will not do; it must be a reasonably adequate legacy.

FIVE SHILLINGS TOO MUCH

Edward Wortley Montagu, who died in 7776, left a curious will, one clause of which read: "I do not give his lordship any further part of my property because the best part of that he has contrived to take already." To an author who had mentioned him in a book he left "five shillings for his wit, undeterred by the charge of extravagance, since friends who have read his book consider five shillings too much."

Other testators have been even less complimentary. Mr. Davis, of Clapham, left five shillings "to Mary Davis, daughter of Peter Delaport, which is sufficient to enable her to get drunk for the last time at my expense." Mr. Swain, of Southwark, gave "to John Abbot and Mary, his wife sixpence each, to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the sheriffs should not be provide."

John Rudge, of Trysull, in Staffordshire, left a pound a year for "a poor man to go about the parish church of Trysull during sermon, to keep people awake, and to keep dogs out of church. In accordance with the will of Peter Symonds, dated 1586, sixty "Bluecoat boys" (pupils of Christ's Hospital) were for many years presented each Good Friday with a new penny, a bun, and a packet of raisins. George Staverton, of Wokingham, left in 1661 a sum of money for an annual bull-baiting, and the custom was continued in the marketplace until 1823.

A wealthy Dutch merchant, Mr. Klaes, who died in the latter half of the last century, invited all smokers of the Netherlands to his funeral directing that each should be presented with 10lb. of tobacco and two pipes, and asked that all those present should smoke during the ceremony and empty the ashes from their pipes on the coffin It is estimated that Mr. Klaes had, during his eighty years of life, smoked more than four tons of tobacco and drunk about half a million quart of beer!

(Tit-Bits)

First Girl: "At any rate I think you grow uglier every day".

Second Girl: "That, darling, is another thing I can do and you can't."

"Young George has written to say he's got a case of Pyrexia next to him in the hospital."

"You don't say. They do treat the soldiers well these days. Though I never did care for fancy wines myself."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

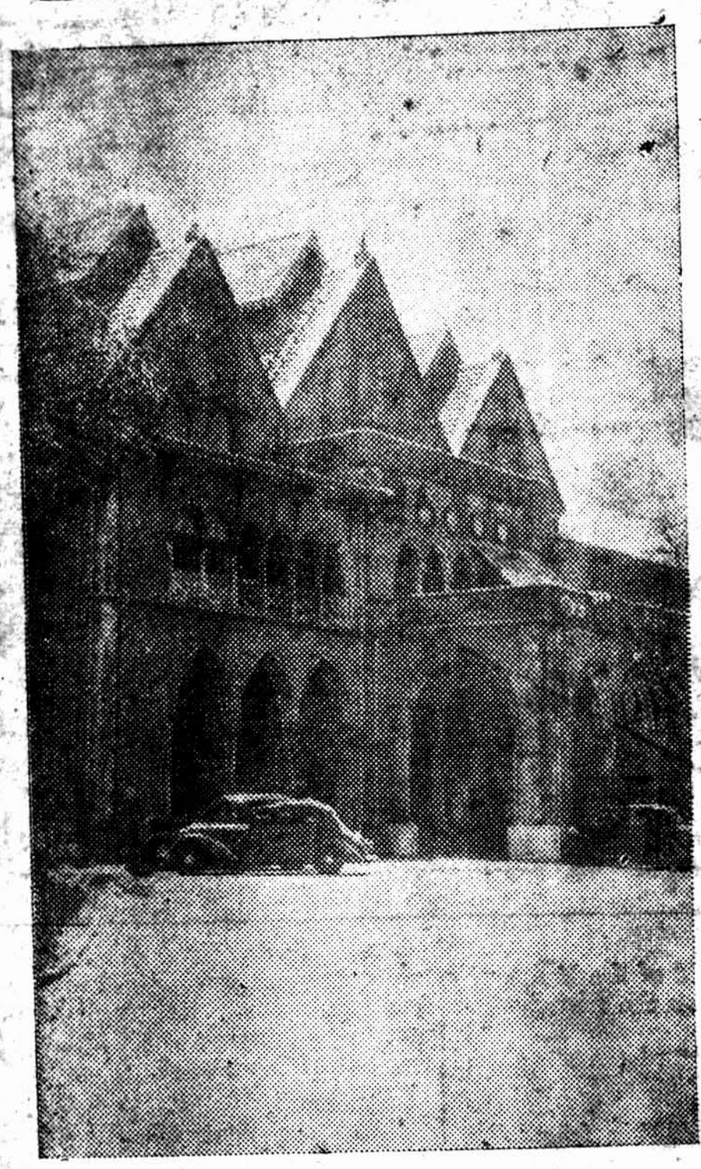
103 Not Out!

The J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College are among the premier institutions in India in both the matter of relief of human sufferings and impartation of medical education. Their brilliant record is unparalleled in the annals of the medical history of our country.

The J. J. Hospital was founded in the year 1843 and the old and historic buildings (with the magnificent statue of the donor, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy—the first Baronet, in the centre of the main hall) bears no resemblance to modern hospitals but it has its own attractive, unique, picturesque, though antique appearance. Many new blocks have been added from time to time.

The Hospital is at present fully equipped and up-to-date. Millions of people of this country have passed through the wards and out-patients departments of these Institutions with nothing but words of praise and gratitude.

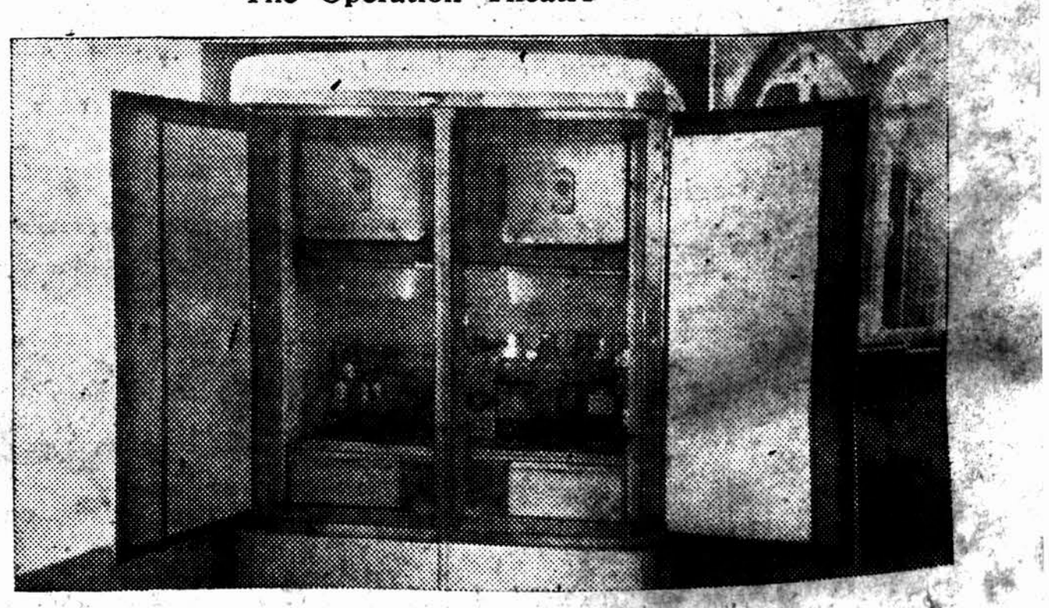
The photos below give a glimpse into the many sided working of the noble institutions.



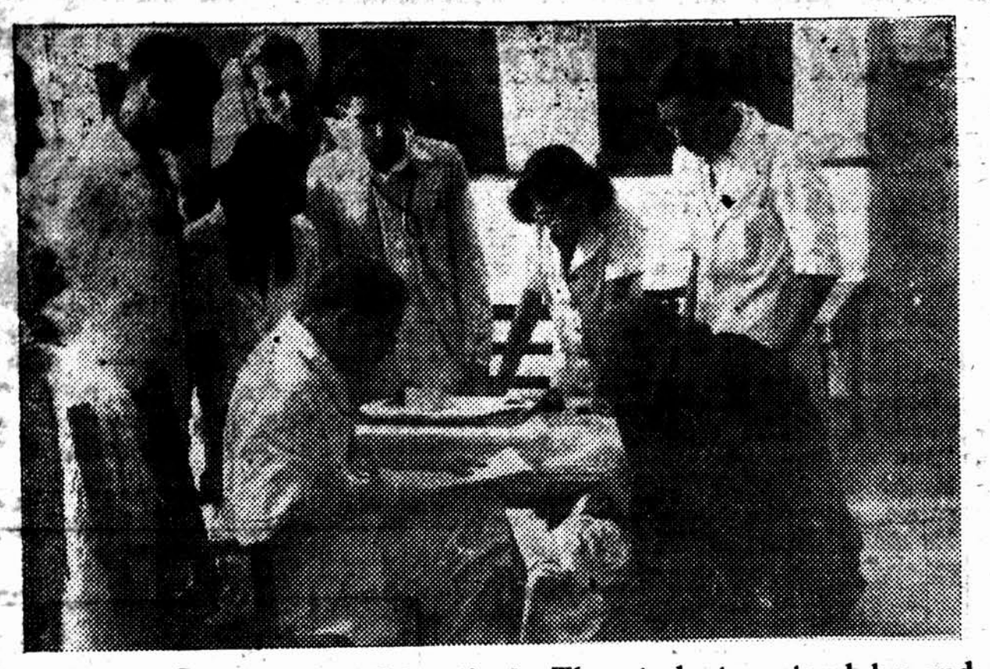
The original and main building of J. J. Hospital.

The Operation Theatre

'The Blood Test'—Students peer through the microscope.



The Blood Bank.



A doctor examines a child patient. The students stand by and watch.

The new-born babe is bathed and dressed by an expert nurse.

Male Ward—A general view.

Dental surgery.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICH AEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building. Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Registered No. B. 4668